

Effective Termination of Kohn's Algorithm for Subelliptic Multipliers

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Dedicated to Professor Joseph J. Kohn on his 75th Birthday

Introduction. In this note we will discuss the problem of the effective termination of Kohn's algorithm for subelliptic multipliers for bounded smooth weakly pseudoconvex domains of finite type [Ko79]. We will give a complete proof for the case of special domains and will only indicate briefly how this method is to be extended to the case of general bounded smooth weakly pseudoconvex domains of finite type. The method is rather simple and uses some local theory of algebraic geometry. People with some minimal background in algebraic geometry may find the algebraic-geometric techniques involved in this note very simple or even completely trivial. Since this topic is of interest mainly to the analysts I will use as much as possible the language of function theory to describe our method.

In a number of conferences in recent years I gave talks on this topic, but because of time limitation never had the opportunity to present all the details. This note is written to make the details available. This note will appear in the special issue of *Pure and Applied Mathematics Quarterly* for Professor Joseph J. Kohn.

The termination of Kohn's algorithm in the real-analytic case was verified by Diederich-Fornaess [DF78] without effectiveness. In this note we are also going to formulate Kohn's algorithm geometrically in terms of the theorem of Frobenius on integral submanifolds and present a proof from this geometric viewpoint so that one can see clearly how the procedures of Kohn's algorithm arise naturally in the geometric context and why the real-analyticity facilitates the proof of the termination of Kohn's algorithm. We present this more geometric proof here to provide an alternative to the proof of Proposition 3 on pp.380-388 of [DF78] which is the key step of [DF78] and which is still quite a bit of a challenge to follow. Moreover, the proof of the real-analytic case of the ineffective termination of Kohn's algorithm from the geometric viewpoint gives a better understanding of the rôle played by the real-analytic

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assumption and of what stands as a hurdle between generalizing the ineffective real-analytic case to the ineffective smooth case.

We also hope that this geometric viewpoint will provide an easier and more transparent setting for further developments of the application of algebraic-geometric techniques to general partial differential equations which Kohn has pioneered with his algorithm for the complex Neumann problem [Ko79]. The key point of Kohn's theory is the following. If the distribution of jets, where the partial-differential-equation estimate fails to hold, is not integrable even over unreduced points (or Artinian subschemes) of arbitrarily high order, then there is an algorithm to apply algebraic-geometric techniques to derive the partial-differential-equation estimate. Kohn implemented his theory for the complex Neumann problem. His theory should be applicable to systems of partial differential equations in a more general setting. Such an expected further development of his theory remains yet to be carried out.

In a private communication Kohn told me that he has a direct proof of the result of Diederich-Fornaess [DF78] on the ineffective termination of the Kohn algorithm for the real-analytic case by using power series expansion of the real-analytic defining function and explicitly keeping track of various partial differentiations in the holomorphic and anti-holomorphic directions.

Andreea Nicoara recently posted an article [Ni07] in which she treats the ineffective termination of Kohn's algorithm for smooth weakly pseudoconvex domains of finite type from the viewpoint of adapting the ineffective argument of Diederich-Fornaess for the real-analytic case to the smooth case by using Tougeron elements [To72] and Catlin's multitype [Ca84] to examine the possibilities of removing the difficulties of the smooth case such as those arising from the existence of non-identically-zero smooth function germs at a point whose derivatives of all orders vanish at that point.

At the end we include in this note an appendix which presents some techniques of applying Skoda's theorem on ideal generation [Sk72, Th.1, pp.555-556] which involve derivatives of functions and Jacobian determinants. Though most of these techniques are not directly used in this note (except the use of (A.2) in (III.7) and the use (A.3) in (III.8)), they may be useful in reducing vanishing orders of multiplier ideals in Kohn-type algorithms for more general partial differential equations.

An earlier version of this note was posted in arxiv.org server as arXiv:0706.4113. In its Proposition (III.6) on the Multiplicity Estimate from Adjunction Formula, when we differentiate a given multiplier inside the formation of a Jacobian determinant to construct another multiplier, we should have performed the differentiation as many times as the multiplicity of the given multiplier instead of performing it only once in Proposition (III.6) there. In this version we put in the correct number of differentiation. In (III.10) below we explain why the correct number of differentiation is necessary. In order to make our argument more transparent with minimum notational complexity, we first do the special case of complex dimension two. As a result we change completely the presentation of our argument in this version. The presentation here is more streamlined than in the earlier version.

Before we go into the main body of this note, we would like to make one remark about the meaning of the effective termination of Kohn's algorithm. Kohn's algorithm tells us that multipliers can be produced by using Jacobian determinants or by taking roots. More precisely, taking a root means choosing an element in the radical of the ideal formed by multipliers in the preceding steps. The challenge in solving the problem of the effective termination of Kohn's algorithm is to come up with a procedure which specifies when a root should be taken and when a Jacobian determinant should be used. The procedure should specify when and how to choose an element in the radical of the ideal formed by multipliers in the preceding steps. It also should specify when and how to choose functions (either multipliers from the preceding steps or pre-multipliers in the sense of (III.6)) to form the Jacobian determinant. If one simply follows the rule of always giving priority to taking roots or simply follows the rule of always giving priority to taking Jacobian determinants, it is very easy to come up with simple counter-examples which show that such simple-minded rules could not in general yield an effective termination of Kohn's algorithm. Of course, the uselessness of such simple-minded rules does not mean that Kohn's algorithm cannot be effectively terminated. The problem of the effective termination of Kohn's algorithm is the determination of a selection rule to specify when and how to take an element in the radical of an ideal formed by multipliers from the previous steps and to specify when and how to take Jacobian determinants to form new multipliers. The purpose of this note is to present such a selection rule and thereby demonstrate the effective termination of Kohn's algorithm.

Part I. Global Regularity, Subellipticity, Kohn's Algorithm, and Special Domains

(I.1) *The Setting.* We start out with the setting of a bounded domain Ω in \mathbb{C}^n with smooth boundary defined by $r < 0$ for some smooth function r on an open neighborhood of the topological closure of Ω . We assume that Ω is weakly pseudoconvex at all its boundary points in the sense that at any boundary point P of Ω the $(1,1)$ -form $\partial\bar{\partial}r$ is weakly positive definite when restricted to the complex tangent space $\{\partial r = 0\}$ of the boundary $\partial\Omega$ of Ω at P . (To be more precise, we should have said that $\sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}r$ is weakly positive definite instead of $\partial\bar{\partial}r$ being weakly positive definite, but for notational simplicity we will drop the factor $\sqrt{-1}$ if there is no risk of any confusion.)

The *type* m at a point P of the boundary $\partial\Omega$ of Ω is the supremum of the normalized touching order

$$\frac{\text{ord}_0(r \circ \varphi)}{\text{ord}_0\varphi},$$

to $\partial\Omega$, of all local holomorphic curves $\varphi : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ with $\varphi(0) = P$, where Δ is the open unit 1-disk and ord_0 is the vanishing order at the origin 0. A point P of the boundary $\partial\Omega$ of Ω is said to be of *finite type* if the type m at P is finite. This notion of finite type was introduced by D'Angelo [DA79]. For notational convenience we also call m the order of finite type instead of just the “type” to indicate that it is in the sense of D'Angelo's notion of finite type.

Our goal is to obtain *global regularity* for any smooth weakly pseudoconvex domain Ω of finite type in the sense that, for any $\bar{\partial}$ -closed smooth $(0,1)$ -form f on Ω which is smooth up to the boundary of Ω , the solution u of $\bar{\partial}u = f$ on Ω with u orthogonal to all holomorphic functions on Ω must also be smooth up to the boundary of Ω . In this note by “smoothness” we mean infinite differentiability. For notational simplicity we formulate global regularity only for $(0,1)$ -forms. It can be similarly formulated for $(0,q)$ -forms for a general q .

Global regularity is a consequence of the *subelliptic estimate*, which is defined as follows. For any $P \in \partial\Omega$ there exist an open neighborhood U of

P in \mathbb{C}^n and positive numbers ϵ and C satisfying

$$|||g|||_\epsilon^2 \leq C (\|\bar{\partial}g\|^2 + \|\bar{\partial}^*g\|^2 + \|g\|^2)$$

for any $(0,1)$ -form g supported on $U \cap \bar{\Omega}$ which is in the domain of $\bar{\partial}$ and $\bar{\partial}^*$, where $|||\cdot|||_\epsilon$ is the L^2 norm on Ω involving derivatives up to order ϵ in the boundary tangential direction of Ω and $\|\cdot\|$ is the usual L^2 norm on Ω without involving any derivatives, and $\bar{\partial}^*$ is the actual adjoint of $\bar{\partial}$ with respect to $\|\cdot\|$.

Kohn [Ko79] introduced the following notion of multipliers to obtain the subelliptic estimate. At a point P of $\partial\Omega$ a smooth function germ f at P is called a *subelliptic multiplier* (or simply called a *multiplier*) if there exist some open neighborhood U of P in \mathbb{C}^n and some positive numbers ϵ and C (all three depending on f) such that

$$(I.1.1) \quad |||fg|||_\epsilon^2 \leq C (\|\bar{\partial}g\|^2 + \|\bar{\partial}^*g\|^2 + \|g\|^2)$$

for any $(0,1)$ -form g supported on $U \cap \bar{\Omega}$ which is in the domain of $\bar{\partial}$ and $\bar{\partial}^*$. We call the positive number ϵ an *order of subellipticity* for the multiplier f . We also call a subelliptic multiplier a *scalar multiplier* to emphasize its difference from vector-multipliers introduced below. The collection of all multipliers at P forms an ideal which is called the *multiplier ideal* and is denoted by I_P .

A germ of a smooth $(1,0)$ -form θ at P is called a *subelliptic vector-multiplier* if there exist some open neighborhood U of P in \mathbb{C}^n and some positive numbers ϵ and C (all three depending on θ) such that

$$(I.1.2) \quad |||\bar{\theta} \cdot g|||_\epsilon^2 \leq C (\|\bar{\partial}g\|^2 + \|\bar{\partial}^*g\|^2 + \|g\|^2)$$

for any $(0,1)$ -form g supported on $U \cap \bar{\Omega}$ which is in the domain of $\bar{\partial}$ and $\bar{\partial}^*$, where $\bar{\theta} \cdot g$ is the function obtained by taking the pointwise inner product of the complex-conjugate $\bar{\theta}$ of θ with g with respect to the Euclidean metric of \mathbb{C}^n . We call the positive number ϵ an *order of subellipticity* for the vector-multiplier θ . The collection of all vector-multipliers at P forms a module which is called the *vector-multiplier module* and is denoted by A_P .

The subelliptic estimate holds at a boundary point P of Ω if a nonzero constant function belongs to I_P . Kohn introduced the following algorithm to generate elements of I_P .

(A) *Initial Membership.*

- (i) $r \in I_P$.
- (ii) $\partial\bar{\partial}_j r$ belongs to A_P for every $1 \leq j \leq n-1$ if $\partial r = dz_n$ at P for some local holomorphic coordinate system (z_1, \dots, z_n) centered at P , where ∂_j means $\frac{\partial}{\partial z_j}$.

(B) *Generation of New Members.*

- (i) If $f \in I_P$, then $\partial f \in A_P$.
- (ii) If $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1} \in A_P$, then the coefficient of

$$\theta_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \theta_{n-1} \wedge \partial r$$

is in I_P .

(C) *Real Radical Property.*

If $g \in I_P$ and $|f|^m \leq |g|$ for some positive integer m , then $f \in I_P$.

The key point of Kohn's algorithm is to allow certain differential operators to lower the vanishing orders of multipliers so that eventually one can get a nonzero constant as a multiplier. However, there are two limitations on this process of differentiation to lower vanishing orders. One is that only $(1,0)$ -differentiation is allowed (as formulated in (B)(i) above). The other is that only determinants of coefficients of $(1,0)$ -differentials can be used (as formulated in (B)(ii) above). Besides using differentiation the "real radical property" allows root-taking to reduce vanishing orders (as formulated in (C) above).

For the proof of the effective termination of the Kohn algorithm, to keep track of the effectiveness we will assign a positive number to a scalar multiplier (respectively a vector-multiplier) which is an order of subellipticity for the scalar multiplier (respectively vector multiplier). We call such a positive number an *assigned order of subellipticity*. In addition to keeping track of the number and the nature of the steps of the Kohn algorithm used, the effectiveness of the termination of the Kohn algorithm seeks to keep track of the assigned orders of subellipticity for the individual scalar multipliers and vector-multipliers so that the final nowhere zero multiplier has an effective

positive number as its assigned order of subellipticity. Note that the assigned order of subellipticity of a scalar multiplier or vector-multiplier constructed in the Kohn algorithm is in general not the maximum ε for the inequality (I.1.1) or (I.1.2).

We will adopt the following rule of giving to a scalar multiplier or a vector-multiplier in the Kohn algorithm its assigned order of multiplicity. As its assigned order of subellipticity we give the scalar multiplier r the number 1. As its assigned order of subellipticity we give the number $\frac{1}{2}$ to the vector-multiplier $\partial\bar{\partial}_j r$ at P for every $1 \leq j \leq n-1$ if $\partial r = dz_n$ at P for some local holomorphic coordinate system (z_1, \dots, z_n) centered at P . If the assigned order of subellipticity of the scalar multiplier f is ε , then we give to the vector-multiplier ∂f as its assigned order of subellipticity the number $\frac{\varepsilon}{2}$. If the minimum of the assigned orders of subellipticity of the vector-multipliers $\theta_1, \dots, \theta_{n-1}$ is ε , then we give to the same ε to the coefficient of

$$\theta_1 \wedge \dots \wedge \theta_{n-1} \wedge \partial r$$

as a scalar multiplier as its assigned order of subellipticity. If the assigned order of subellipticity of the scalar multiplier g is ε and if $|f|^m \leq |g|$ for some positive integer m , then we give the number $\frac{\varepsilon}{m}$ to the scalar multiplier f as its assigned order of subellipticity.

(I.2) *Algebraic-Geometric Description of Finite Type for Special Domains.* A special domain Ω in \mathbb{C}^{n+1} (with coordinates w, z_1, \dots, z_n) is a bounded domain given by

$$(I.2.1) \quad \operatorname{Re} w + \sum_{j=1}^N |F_j(z_1, \dots, z_n)|^2 < 0,$$

where $F_j(z_1, \dots, z_n)$ defined on some open neighborhood of $\bar{\Omega}$ in \mathbb{C}^{n+1} depends only on the variables z_1, \dots, z_n and is holomorphic in z_1, \dots, z_n for each $1 \leq j \leq N$. In what follows, when we consider the subelliptic estimate at a boundary point P of Ω and its type of finite order, if there is no confusion we will assume without loss of generality and without explicit mention that the point P is the origin of the coordinates w, z_1, \dots, z_n and that F_j vanishes at P for each $1 \leq j \leq N$. Such special domains were introduced by Kohn [Ko79, p.115, §7].

To quantitatively describe finite type at the origin in a way which is more convenient to use, we introduce a positive number p which is the smallest positive integer such that

$$(I.2.2) \quad |z|^p \leq A_1 \sum_{j=1}^N |F_j(z)|$$

on some open neighborhood of the origin in \mathbb{C}^n for some positive constant A_1 , where $z = (z_1, \dots, z_n)$ and $|z|^2 = \sum_{\ell=1}^n |z_\ell|^2$. We will verify below in (I.3) that the order of finite type at the origin P is equal to $2p$.

We are going to introduce also two other effectively comparable ways to describe finite type which are both algebraic-geometrical. The first one is the following. Let \mathfrak{m} be the maximum ideal $\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0}$ of \mathbb{C}^n at the origin. Let \mathcal{I} be the ideal on \mathbb{C}^n generated by holomorphic function germs F_1, \dots, F_N on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin. Let q be the smallest positive integer such that

$$(I.2.3) \quad \mathfrak{m}^q \subset \mathcal{I}.$$

We will verify below in (I.4) that the number p is related to the number q by the inequality $p \leq q \leq (n+2)p$. This inequality is far from being sharp.

The second is the following. Let s be the dimension over \mathbb{C} of the quotient of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0}$ by the ideal generated in it by the holomorphic function germs F_1, \dots, F_N on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin. We will verify below in (I.5) that the number q is related to the number s by the two inequalities $q \leq s$ and $s \leq \binom{n+q-1}{q-1}$. Again this pair of inequalities is far from being sharp.

When we prove the effective termination of Kohn's algorithm for special domains, we will in different contexts choose to use one of the three effectively comparable descriptions p , q , or s of the order of finite type.

Let U be an open neighborhood of 0 in \mathbb{C} and $\psi : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n+1}$ be a holomorphic map with $\psi(0) = 0$. Write $\psi = (\psi_0, \psi_1)$ such that $\psi_0 : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ and $\psi_1 : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$. For $j = 0, 1$ the vanishing order $\text{ord}_0 \psi_j$ at 0 of ψ_j is the positive integer s such that

$$\psi_j(0) = (d\psi_j)(0) = \dots = (d^{s-1}\psi_j)(0) = 0$$

and $(d^s\psi_j)(0) \neq 0$. This positive integer s can also be described as the largest integer such that

$$|\psi_j(\zeta)| \leq A_{2,j} |\zeta|^s$$

for some positive constant $A_{2,j}$ when the coordinate ζ of \mathbb{C} is small. The vanishing order $\text{ord}_0(\psi)$ at the origin of ψ is equal to the minimum of the vanishing orders $\text{ord}_0(\psi_0^*w)$ and $\text{ord}_0(\psi_1^*z_j)$ of the holomorphic functions ψ_0^*w and $\psi_1^*z_j$ of ζ at $\zeta = 0$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$.

In the expansion of the function

$$\psi^*r = \text{Re}((\psi_0^*w)(\zeta)) + \sum_{j=1}^N |F_j(\psi_1(\zeta))|^2$$

in $\zeta, \bar{\zeta}$, only terms of the form $a_\nu \zeta^\nu$ and $b_\nu \bar{\zeta}^\nu$ with $\nu \geq 1$ (i.e., purely holomorphic or purely antiholomorphic terms in ζ) can occur in $\text{Re}((\psi_0^*w)(\zeta))$ and only terms of the form $c_{\mu,\nu} \zeta^\mu \bar{\zeta}^\nu$ with $\mu \geq 1$ and $\nu \geq 1$ (i.e., never purely holomorphic or purely antiholomorphic terms in ζ) occur in $\sum_{j=1}^N |F_j(\psi_1(\zeta))|^2$ (where $a_\nu, b_\nu, c_{\mu,\nu}$ are complex constants). Since there is no possibility at all of any term from $\text{Re}((\psi_0^*w)(\zeta))$ canceling a term from $\sum_{j=1}^N |F_j(\psi_1(\zeta))|^2$, it follows that the vanishing order at 0 of ψ^*r must be equal always to the minimum of the order at 0 of $\text{Re}((\psi_0^*w)(\zeta))$ and the order at 0 of $\sum_{j=1}^N |F_j(\psi_1(\zeta))|^2$. Thus

$$\frac{\text{ord}_0 \psi^*r}{\text{ord}_0 \psi} = \frac{\min \left(\text{ord}_0 \psi_0^*w, \text{ord}_0 \psi_1^* \sum_{j=1}^N |F_j|^2 \right)}{\min \left(\text{ord}_0 \psi_0^*w, \frac{1}{2} \text{ord}_0 \psi_1^* \sum_{j=1}^n |z_j|^2 \right)}.$$

(I.3) *Lemma.* Let p be the smallest positive integer which satisfies (I.2.2) for some positive constant A_1 . Then the order t of finite type at the origin for the special domain Ω given by (I.2.1) is equal to $2p$.

Proof. We are going to prove $t = 2p$ by proving the two inequalities $t \leq 2p$ and $t \geq 2p$. We first prove the inequality $t \leq 2p$. From the definition of the order t of finite type we know that there exist some open neighborhood U of 0 in \mathbb{C} and some holomorphic map $\psi = (\psi_0, \psi_1) : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n+1} = \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}^n$ with $\psi(0) = 0$ such that

$$t = \frac{\text{ord}_0 \psi^*r}{\text{ord}_0 \psi} = \frac{\min \left(\text{ord}_0 \psi_0^*w, \text{ord}_0 \psi_1^* \sum_{j=1}^N |F_j|^2 \right)}{\min \left(\text{ord}_0 \psi_0^*w, \frac{1}{2} \text{ord}_0 \psi_1^* \sum_{j=1}^n |z_j|^2 \right)}.$$

We let

$$\alpha = \text{ord}_0 \psi_0^*w, \quad \beta = \frac{1}{2} \text{ord}_0 \psi_1^* \sum_{j=1}^n |z_j|^2, \quad \gamma = \text{ord}_0 \psi_1^* \sum_{j=1}^N |F_j|^2.$$

From the definition of p we have $\gamma \leq 2p\beta$. We differentiate among the following three cases.

Case 1. $\alpha \leq \beta$.

Case 2. $\beta < \alpha \leq 2p\beta$

Case 3. $\alpha > 2p\beta$.

For Case 1, we have

$$t = \frac{\min(\alpha, \gamma)}{\min(\alpha, \beta)} \leq \frac{\min(\alpha, 2p\beta)}{\min(\alpha, \beta)} = \frac{\alpha}{\alpha} \leq 2p.$$

For Case 2, we have

$$t = \frac{\min(\alpha, \gamma)}{\min(\alpha, \beta)} \leq \frac{\min(\alpha, 2p\beta)}{\min(\alpha, \beta)} = \frac{\alpha}{\beta} \leq \frac{2p\beta}{\beta} = 2p.$$

For Case 3, we have

$$t = \frac{\min(\alpha, \gamma)}{\min(\alpha, \beta)} \leq \frac{\min(\alpha, 2p\beta)}{\min(\alpha, \beta)} = \frac{2p\beta}{\beta} = 2p.$$

Thus in all three cases $t \leq 2p$.

We are now going to prove the other inequality $2p \leq t$. We use a simultaneous resolution of embedded singularities $\pi : \tilde{W} \rightarrow W$ for some open neighborhood W of the origin in \mathbb{C}^n with exceptional hypersurfaces $\{Y_j\}_{j=1}^J$ in \tilde{W} in normal crossing so that the pullback $\pi^*\mathfrak{m}$ of the maximum ideal on W at the origin is equal to the ideal sheaf of the divisor $\sum_{j=1}^J \sigma_j Y_j$ for some nonnegative integers $\sigma_1, \dots, \sigma_J$ and the pullback $\pi^*\mathcal{I}$ of the ideal sheaf \mathcal{I} on \mathbb{C}^n generated by F_1, \dots, F_N is equal to the ideal sheaf of the divisor $\sum_{j=1}^J \tau_j Y_j$ for some nonnegative integers τ_1, \dots, τ_J .

Since p is the smallest integer which satisfies condition (I.2.2) for some positive constant A_1 , it follows that $p\sigma_j \leq \tau_j$ for all $1 \leq j \leq J$. Take any $1 \leq j_0 \leq J$ with $\sigma_{j_0} > 0$ and $0 \in \pi(Y_{j_0})$ such that there is a regular point Q of some Y_{j_0} with the property that $\pi(Q) = 0$ and Q does not belong to any other Y_j with $j \neq j_0$. Take a local regular complex curve \tilde{C} in \tilde{W} represented by a holomorphic map $\tilde{\varphi} : U \rightarrow \tilde{W}$ from some open neighborhood U of 0 in \mathbb{C} to \tilde{W} such that $\tilde{\varphi}(0) = Q$ and the local complex curve \tilde{C} is transversal to

Y_{j_0} and disjoint from any other Y_j with $j \neq j_0$. Now we define a holomorphic map $\psi = (\psi_0, \psi_1) : U \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^{n+1} = \mathbb{C} \times \mathbb{C}^n$ by $\psi_0 \equiv 0$ and $\psi_1 = \pi \circ \varphi$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\text{ord}_0 \psi^* r}{\text{ord}_0 \psi} &= \frac{\min \left(\text{ord}_0 \psi_0^* w, \text{ord}_0 \psi_1^* \sum_{j=1}^N |F_j|^2 \right)}{\min \left(\text{ord}_0 \psi_0^* w, \frac{1}{2} \text{ord}_0 \psi_1^* \sum_{j=1}^n |z_j|^2 \right)} \\ &= \frac{\text{ord}_0 \psi_1^* \sum_{j=1}^N |F_j|^2}{\frac{1}{2} \text{ord}_0 \psi_1^* \sum_{j=1}^n |z_j|^2} = \frac{2\tau_{j_0}}{\sigma_{j_0}} \geq 2p. \end{aligned}$$

By the definition of t we have $t \geq 2p$. Putting the two inequalities $t \leq 2p$ and $t \geq 2p$ together, we get $t = 2p$. Q.E.D.

(I.4) *Lemma.* Let p be the smallest positive integer which satisfies (I.2.2) for some positive constant A_1 . Let q be the smallest positive integer such that the q -th power \mathfrak{m}^q of the maximum ideal \mathfrak{m} of \mathbb{C}^n at the origin is contained in the ideal \mathcal{I} generated by the holomorphic function germs F_1, \dots, F_N on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin. Then $p \leq q \leq (n+2)p$.

Proof. From the definition of q it follows that

$$z_\ell^q \in \mathfrak{m}^q \subset \mathcal{I} = \sum_{j=1}^N \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0} F_j$$

for every $1 \leq \ell \leq n$ it follows that

$$|z_\ell^q| \leq \tilde{A}_\ell \sum_{j=1}^N |F_j(z)|$$

for some positive constant \tilde{A}_ℓ for $1 \leq \ell \leq n$ on some open neighborhood of the origin in \mathbb{C}^n . Hence

$$|z|^q = \left(\sum_{\ell=1}^n |z_\ell|^2 \right)^{\frac{q}{2}} \leq n^{\frac{q}{2}} \max_{1 \leq \ell \leq n} |z_\ell|^q \leq n^{\frac{q}{2}} \left(\max_{1 \leq \ell \leq n} \tilde{A}_\ell \right) \sum_{j=1}^N |F_j(z)|$$

and $p \leq q$ from the definition of p .

For the proof of the inequality $p \leq (n+2)q$, we need the following theorem of Skoda [Sk72, Th.1, pp.555-556].

Let D be a pseudoconvex domain in \mathbb{C}^n and χ be a plurisubharmonic function on D . Let g_1, \dots, g_m be holomorphic functions on D . Let $\alpha > 1$ and $\ell = \inf(n, m - 1)$. Then for every holomorphic function F on D such that

$$\int_D |F|^2 |g|^{-2\alpha\ell-2} e^{-\chi} < \infty,$$

there exist holomorphic functions f_1, \dots, f_m on Ω such that

$$F = \sum_{j=1}^m g_j f_j$$

and

$$\int_D |f|^2 |g|^{-2\alpha\ell} e^{-\chi} \leq \frac{\alpha}{\alpha-1} \int_D |F|^2 |g|^{-2\alpha\ell-2} e^{-\chi},$$

where

$$|g| = \left(\sum_{j=1}^m |g_j|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}, \quad |f| = \left(\sum_{j=1}^m |f_j|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

For nonnegative integers $\gamma_1, \dots, \gamma_n$ with $\gamma_1 + \dots + \gamma_n = (n+2)p$ we apply Skoda's theorem to the case of

$$\begin{aligned} F &= \prod_{j=1}^n z_j^{\gamma_j}, \quad m = N + n, \\ \chi &\equiv 0, \quad \{g_1, \dots, g_m\} = \{F_1, \dots, F_N, 0, \dots, 0\}, \\ \ell &= n, \quad \alpha = \frac{n+1}{n}, \end{aligned}$$

with D being some small open ball neighborhood of the origin in \mathbb{C}^n , to conclude from (I.2.2) that

$$\prod_{j=1}^n z_j^{\gamma_j} \in \mathcal{I} = \sum_{j=1}^N \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0} F_j.$$

Hence $q \leq (n+2)p$. Q.E.D.

(I.5) *Lemma.* Let q be the smallest positive integer such that the q -th power \mathfrak{m}^q of the maximum ideal \mathfrak{m} of \mathbb{C}^n at the origin is contained in the ideal \mathcal{I} generated by the holomorphic function germs F_1, \dots, F_N on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin. Let s be the dimension over \mathbb{C} of the quotient of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0}$ by the ideal \mathcal{I} . Then $q \leq s$ and $s \leq \binom{n+q-1}{q-1}$.

Proof. Let $R = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0}$. Since $\mathfrak{m}^q \subset \mathcal{I}$, it follows that

$$s = \dim_{\mathbb{C}} R / \mathcal{I} \leq \dim_{\mathbb{C}} R / \mathfrak{m}^q = \binom{n+q-1}{q-1}.$$

On the other hand, we consider the following sequence of nested \mathbb{C} -linear subspaces of the finite-dimensional \mathbb{C} -vector spaces R / \mathcal{I} of complex dimension s .

$$R / \mathcal{I} \supset \mathfrak{m} (R / \mathcal{I}) \supset \mathfrak{m}^2 (R / \mathcal{I}) \supset \cdots \supset \mathfrak{m}^\ell (R / \mathcal{I}) \supset \mathfrak{m}^{\ell+1} (R / \mathcal{I}) \supset \cdots$$

There exists some $1 \leq \ell \leq s$ such that

$$\mathfrak{m}^\ell (R / \mathcal{I}) = \mathfrak{m}^{\ell+1} (R / \mathcal{I}).$$

By Nakayama's lemma we have

$$0 = \mathfrak{m}^\ell (R / \mathcal{I}) = (\mathfrak{m}^\ell + \mathcal{I}) / \mathcal{I}$$

and we conclude that $\mathfrak{m}^\ell + \mathcal{I} = \mathcal{I}$ and $\mathfrak{m}^\ell \subset \mathcal{I}$, which implies that $q \leq s$. Q.E.D.

Later we will need the following corollary of Lemma (I.5) which is a version of the effective Nullstellensatz in terms of multiplicity.

(I.6) *Lemma.* Let \mathcal{I} be an ideal in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0}$ such that its multiplicity is no more than some positive integer m in the sense that the complex dimension of the quotient of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0}$ by \mathcal{I} is no more than m . Let f be a holomorphic function germ on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin which vanishes at the origin. Then f^{m^2} belongs to \mathcal{I} .

Proof. Let $\mathcal{I} = \bigcap_{j=1}^J \mathcal{Q}_j$ be the primary decomposition of the ideal \mathcal{I} in the Noetherian ring $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0}$ and let \mathcal{P}_j be the radical of the primary ideal \mathcal{Q}_j . Since m is the multiplicity of \mathcal{I} , we have $J \leq m$. Let Z_j be the subvariety germ of \mathbb{C}^n at the origin whose ideal at the origin is \mathcal{P}_j and let Z_j^0 be the set of all regular points of Z_j , which without loss of generality we can assume to be connected. Let n_j be the complex codimension of Z_j at the origin. Take a generic point Q_j in Z_j^0 and let Π_j be a complex \mathbb{C} -linear subspace of complex dimension n_j in \mathbb{C}^n which is transversal to Z_j^0 at the point Q_j . The multiplicity of the ideal at Q_j induced by \mathcal{Q}_j is no more than m (if we assume without loss of generality that Q_j is sufficiently close to the origin). Let \mathcal{J}_j

be the ideal on $\Pi_j \approx \mathbb{C}^{n_j}$ at Q_j induced by \mathcal{Q}_j . Then the multiplicity of \mathcal{J}_j at the point Q_j is no more than m . By Lemma (I.5) applied to $\Pi_j \approx \mathbb{C}^{n_j}$ and the ideal \mathcal{J}_j on $\Pi_j \approx \mathbb{C}^{n_j}$, we conclude that the holomorphic function germ $(f|_{\Pi_j})^m$ on $\Pi_j \approx \mathbb{C}^{n_j}$ at Q_j belongs to the ideal \mathcal{J}_j . Since Q_j is a generic point in Z_j^0 and since \mathcal{Q}_j is a primary ideal, it follows that the holomorphic function germ f^m on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin belongs to \mathcal{Q}_j . From $J \leq m$ it follows that the holomorphic function germ f^{m^2} on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin belongs to the product of \mathcal{Q}_j for $1 \leq j \leq J$. In particular, holomorphic function germ f^{m^2} on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin belongs to \mathcal{I} . Q.E.D.

Part II. Algebraic Formulation and Sketches of Techniques

(II.1) *Algebraic Formulation of Kohn's Algorithm for Special Domains.* The effective termination of Kohn's algorithm for a special domain is reduced to the purely algebraic-geometric description of items (i) through (vii) listed below. For the case of a special domain the setting is as follows. We have a special domain Ω in \mathbb{C}^{n+1} (with coordinates w, z_1, \dots, z_n) defined by

$$r := \operatorname{Re} w + \sum_{j=1}^N |F_j(z_1, \dots, z_n)|^2 < 0,$$

where for each $1 \leq j \leq N$, $F_j(z_1, \dots, z_n)$ is a holomorphic function vanishing at the origin which is independent of w and is defined on some open neighborhood of $\bar{\Omega}$ in \mathbb{C}^{n+1} . The boundary point of Ω under consideration is the origin of \mathbb{C}^{n+1} .

In this setting, first of all, from $dr = dw$ at the origin and

$$\partial \bar{\partial} r = \sum_{j=1}^N dF_j \wedge \overline{dF_j}$$

we conclude from (I.1)(A)(ii) and standard techniques of estimates in Kohn's theory of multipliers [Ko79] that dF_j is a vector multiplier which can be given $\frac{1}{4}$ as its assigned order of subellipticity, because the vector-multiplier

$$\partial \left(\frac{\partial r}{\partial \bar{z}_j} \right) = \sum_{\ell=1}^N \overline{\left(\frac{\partial h_\ell}{\partial z_j} \right)} dh_\ell$$

at the origin can be given $\frac{1}{2}$ as its assigned order of subellipticity for $1 \leq j \leq n$.

(i) We start out with the N given holomorphic function germs F_1, \dots, F_N on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin with the origin as their only common zero-point. The multiplicity q of the ideal generated by F_1, \dots, F_N at the origin is what we use for effectiveness statements. That is, a number is considered effective if it can be estimated by an explicit expression in q .

(ii) Select n \mathbb{C} -linear combinations g_1, \dots, g_n of F_1, \dots, F_N .

(iii) Form the Jacobian determinant of g_1, \dots, g_n with respect to z_1, \dots, z_n .

- (iv) Take the ideal I generated by all such Jacobian determinants.
- (v) Choose a finite subset $\varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_\ell$ of the radical J of I and let σ be a positive number such that $(\varphi_j)^\sigma \in I$ for $1 \leq j \leq \ell$.
- (vi) Replace the set F_1, \dots, F_N by $F_1, \dots, F_N, \varphi_1, \dots, \varphi_\ell$ and repeat the above procedure.
- (vi) Repeat until we get to the point that φ_1 can be chosen to be nonzero at the origin.
- (vii) Effectiveness means that we have an effective number of steps and also an effective bound on σ at each step.

(II.2) *Sketch of Proof of Effectiveness for Special Domains.* We now give an overview of the logical framework for the proof of the effective termination of the Kohn algorithm for special domains. Details for the derivation of the bounds of the multiplicities of functions constructed from generic \mathbb{C} -linear combinations and Jacobian determinants which occur in this overview will not be explained here but will be presented later in (III.3), (III.4), and (III.5).

We start out with an ideal generated by holomorphic function germs F_1, \dots, F_N on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin whose common zero-set is the origin. The multiplicity q of the ideal generated by F_1, \dots, F_N at the origin is what we use for effectiveness statements. For n generic \mathbb{C} -linear combinations g_1, \dots, g_n of F_1, \dots, F_N the multiplicity of the function f defined by $dg_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dg_n = f(dz_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz_n)$ is no more than m_q at the origin, where m_q is some positive integer depending effectively on q (see (III.5)). The main idea is to use the procedure of replacing \mathbb{C}^n by the subspace V defined by the multiplier f to cut down successively on the dimension of the zero-set of multipliers while maintaining effectiveness.

There are two difficulties here. One difficulty is that the subspace defined by f is in general not regular. The other difficulty is that we are allowed only to form Jacobian determinants of \mathbb{C} -linear combinations g_1, \dots, g_n of F_1, \dots, F_N and not allowed to form the Jacobian determinants of the restrictions of such \mathbb{C} -linear combinations g_1, \dots, g_{n-1} to V . The two difficulties are related. If V is nonsingular, we could compute the Jacobian determinant of $g_1|_V, \dots, g_{n-1}|_V$ by computing the coefficient of $dz_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz_n$ in $dg_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dg_{n-1} \wedge df$.

When V is singular at the origin, we have to differentiate f not just once to form df but as many times as the multiplicity of V . To enable us to do

it by using Jacobian determinants, we construct a Weierstrass polynomial \tilde{f} in z_n whose coefficients are functions of g_1, \dots, g_{n-1} so that \tilde{f} vanishes on the subspace V and therefore contains f as a factor. We then differentiate \tilde{f} as many times as its multiplicity at the origin by applying the operator $dg_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dg_{n-1} \wedge d(\cdot)$ to \tilde{f} and making use of the fact that \tilde{f} is a Weierstrass polynomial of the type described above. To continue applying the operator $dg_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dg_{n-1} \wedge d(\cdot)$ to \tilde{f} , we need to modify first the result from the previous differentiation by comparing on V the Jacobian determinant

$$\frac{\partial(g_1, \dots, g_{n-1})}{\partial(z_1, \dots, z_{n-1})}$$

with an appropriate polynomial $p(g_1, \dots, g_{n-1})$ of g_1, \dots, g_{n-1} and using the Real Radical Property of Kohn's algorithm in (I.1)(B) to replace

$$\frac{\partial(g_1, \dots, g_{n-1})}{\partial(z_1, \dots, z_{n-1})}$$

by $p(g_1, \dots, g_{n-1})$. The final result of differentiating \tilde{f} this way as many times as the multiplicity of \tilde{f} at the origin produces a new multiplier which defines on V a subspace with effective multiplicity at the origin. This way of cutting down on the dimension of the subspace defined by such effectively constructed multipliers gives the effective termination of Kohn's algorithm for special domains.

In the details of the proof for special domains given below in (III.6), (III.7), (III.8), and (III.9), we actually do not carry out completely the induction of cutting down on the dimension of the zero-set of effectively constructed multipliers. A short-cut is used to simplify the process to reach the same goal (see (III.9)).

(II.3) *Modification for Effectiveness for Real-Analytic Case.* Before we give the rigorous details of the proof of the effective termination of the Kohn algorithm for special domains, we would like to discuss how the techniques in the above sketch for special domains in (II.2) can be modified for the general real-analytic case. We consider the following real-analytic case where the weakly pseudoconvex domain of finite type is defined by $r < 0$ with $r(z_1, \dots, z_n, \bar{z}_1, \dots, \bar{z}_n)$ being real-analytic and vanishing at the origin (which is the boundary point we consider). The main idea is to let $w_j = \bar{z}_j$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$ and let R be the ring of convergent power series in w_1, \dots, w_n and

consider the $n + 1$ holomorphic function germs H_0, H_1, \dots, H_n on \mathbb{C}^n (with coordinates z_1, \dots, z_n) at the origin with coefficients in the ring R defined as follows.

$$\begin{aligned} H_0(z_1, \dots, z_n) &= r(z_1, \dots, z_n, w_1, \dots, w_n), \\ H_j(z_1, \dots, z_n) &= \frac{\partial r}{\partial w_j}(z_1, \dots, z_n, w_1, \dots, w_n) \quad \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq n, \end{aligned}$$

where the coefficients of the power series expansion of H_j in z_1, \dots, z_n are all elements of R for $0 \leq j \leq n$. For the complex Euclidean space \mathbb{C}^n with coordinates z_1, \dots, z_n we denote by $\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0}$ the maximum ideal of \mathbb{C}^n at the origin. Finite type condition for the domain $\{r < 0\}$ at the origin implies the statement that

(II.3.1) there exists some effective positive integer q such that $R(\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0})^q$ is contained in the ideal generated by H_0, H_1, \dots, H_n in the ring $R\{z_1, \dots, z_n\}$ of convergent power series in z_1, \dots, z_n with coefficients in R .

The statement (II.3.1) simply follows directly from the definition of finite type. It can be regarded as the real-analytic analog of condition (I.2.3) for a special domain. Note that finite type is actually much stronger than the statement (II.3.1).

In a way analogous to applying condition (I.2.3) to do an inductive multiplier-construction process to obtain a nonzero constant as a multiplier from the Kohn algorithm for a special domain as described in (II.2), we now apply statement (II.3.1) to do the same inductive multiplier-construction process with the difference that now the coefficients of the power series of the function germs involved are elements of $R = \{w_1, \dots, w_n\}$ instead of just \mathbb{C} . One modification is needed for the inductive multiplier-construction process. When we are in the case of a special domain, we use n generic \mathbb{C} -linear combinations g_1, \dots, g_n of F_1, \dots, F_N , but here in the real-analytic case when we choose n R -linear combinations g_1, \dots, g_n of H_0, \dots, H_n , one of g_1, \dots, g_n must be chosen to be H_0 . The reason for this modification is that we are not in the special case where the domain is of the form

$$\operatorname{Re} w + r(z_1, \dots, z_n, \overline{z_1}, \dots, \overline{z_n}) < 0$$

and when our domain is not in this special form we have to use ∂r to define the tangent space of type $(1, 0)$ for the boundary of the domain.

Note that when we take $\partial G_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge \partial G_{n-1} \wedge \partial H_0$ for generic \mathbb{C} -linear combinations G_1, \dots, G_{n-1} of H_1, \dots, H_n , we are simply using (I.1)(A)(ii) and (I.1)(B)(ii) in Kohn's algorithm.

The inductive multiplier-construction process in the real-analytic case now gives us a nonzero element f of R instead of a nonzero element of \mathbb{C} in the case of a special domain. The main point is that, because of the finite type condition the multiplicity of this element $f(w_1, \dots, w_n)$ of R at 0 is bounded effectively by a constant depending on n and the order of the finite type. Now we consider the anti-holomorphic function germ \tilde{f} on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin defined by $\tilde{f} = f(\bar{z}_1, \dots, \bar{z}_n)$ and consider the complex conjugate g of \tilde{f} .

We let V_1 be the subspace germ defined by the holomorphic function germ g on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin. We then consider $V_1 \times \bar{V}_1$ in $\mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^n$ instead of the full $2n$ -dimensional complex Euclidean space $\mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^n$ itself (with $z_1, \dots, z_n, \bar{z}_1, \dots, \bar{z}_n$ being the variables of $\mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^n$). Let R_1 be the ring of holomorphic function germs on V_1 at 0 when V_1 is considered as a subspace germ of 0 in \mathbb{C}^n at the origin with coordinates w_1, \dots, w_n . We now apply the inductive process to obtain a holomorphic function germ f_1 on V_1 at 0 (which is a subspace germ at 0 of \mathbb{C}^n with variables w_1, \dots, w_n).

Now we consider the function germ \tilde{f}_1 obtained from f_1 by replacing w_1, \dots, w_n by $\bar{z}_1, \dots, \bar{z}_n$. Let g_1 be the complex-conjugate of \tilde{f}_1 . Let V_2 be a complete intersection of codimension two in \mathbb{C}^n at the origin defined by two holomorphic functions which belong to the radical of the ideal generated by g_2 and the ideal of V_1 . We then consider $V_2 \times \bar{V}_2$ in $\mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^n$ instead of $\mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^n$ itself (with $z_1, \dots, z_n, \bar{z}_1, \dots, \bar{z}_n$ being the variables of $\mathbb{C}^n \times \mathbb{C}^n$). Let R_2 be the ring of holomorphic function germs on V_2 at 0 when V_2 is considered as a subspace germ of 0 in \mathbb{C}^n with coordinates w_1, \dots, w_n . We now can continue with this inductive subspace-construction process which so far yields for us the subspace of complete intersection V_1 and V_2 . We continue with this inductive subspace-construction process to get $V_{\ell+1}$ from V_ℓ for $1 \leq \ell \leq n-1$ until we get to the subspace V_n of \mathbb{C}^n which consists only of the origin. This then immediately gives us the effective termination of Kohn's algorithm for the real-analytic case. Again, instead of carrying out completely the inductive argument of cutting down the dimension of the subspace described above, it is also possible to use the analog of the short-cut technique given in (III.9).

Another way of describing this modification is to redo the algebraic-geometric argument for the case of a special domain but to do it over a parameter space defined by the ring R . The coordinates for R are the complex-conjugates of the coordinates for the ambient space \mathbb{C}^n . We can describe the modification as redoing the algebraic-geometric argument for the case of a special domain over $\text{Spec}(R)$ instead of over the single point $\text{Spec}(\mathbb{C})$. While the case of a special domain yields effectively a nonzero element of \mathbb{C} as a multiplier, the real-analytic case would yield effectively a nonzero element of R . Then we replace \mathbb{C}^n or by the subspace defined by this nonzero element of R and repeat the argument to get down to lower and lower dimensional subspaces until we get to a single point, or we use the analog of the short-cut technique given in (III.9).

(II.4) *Modification for Effectiveness for Smooth Case.* We are going to have yet another discussion, this time about modifying further the techniques in the above sketch for special domains in (II.2) in order to handle the general smooth case, before going into the rigorous details of the proof of the effective termination of the Kohn algorithm for special domains. Now suppose that we have a smooth bounded weakly pseudoconvex domain Ω of finite type given by $r < 0$ for some smooth function r defined on some neighborhood of the topological closure $\bar{\Omega}$ of Ω in \mathbb{C}^n and that the origin 0 of \mathbb{C}^n is a boundary point of Ω .

Let q be the positive integer which is the order of the finite type of the origin as a boundary point of Ω . Let r_N be the N -th partial sum of the formal power series expansion of r at the origin with respect to the coordinates z_1, \dots, z_n of \mathbb{C}^n . We choose N effectively large enough so that the type of $r_N = 0$ at the origin is also q .

We apply Kohn's algorithm for the real-analytic case to r_N . From the effectiveness for the real-analytic case (II.3), we can find some positive integer N_q which depends only on q and n such that the assigned order of subellipticity ε for the final nonzero constant multiplier from the effective Kohn algorithm for r_N satisfies $\varepsilon > \frac{1}{N_q}$.

When we choose N effectively large enough, for example, $N > 2N_q$, the effective termination of Kohn's algorithm for r_N also gives the effective termination of Kohn's algorithm for r with precisely the same steps and the same assigned order of subellipticity for each step. Note that this process of approximating r by r_N is very different from the approximation of a bounded

smooth weakly pseudoconvex domain of finite type by a real-analytic smooth weakly pseudoconvex domain of finite type, which is in general not possible. The N -th partial sum r_N is simply used as an algebraic-geometric comparison guide to guarantee the effective termination of Kohn's algorithm for the original smooth defining function r .

Note that when we do the approximation of r by r_N , we are doing this approximation only at the boundary point under consideration and not using the approximation along the normal directions of the zero-sets of multipliers from Kohn's algorithm for r . The reason is that the purpose of the approximation is to use the effective termination of Kohn's algorithm for the real-analytic function r_N to conclude for a sufficiently large N that the corresponding steps result in the effective termination of Kohn's algorithm for the smooth function r . The motivation for choosing this procedure of approximation is twofold. One is that the notion of finite type at a boundary point of the weakly pseudoconvex domain depending only on the formal power series expansion of the defining function r at that point. The other is that the zero-sets of multipliers from Kohn's algorithm for r are defined by the vanishing of smooth functions and it is not clear how one can do a real-analytic approximation along the normal directions of such zero-sets. In our use of the approximation of r by r_N , the zero-sets of multipliers from Kohn's algorithm for r are different from the zero-sets of multipliers from Kohn's algorithm for r_N . When we use the "real radical property" to produce multipliers from Kohn's algorithm for r_N , we simply perform the same operation for the corresponding but different zero-set in Kohn's algorithm for r .

Part III. Details of Proof of Effective Termination of Kohn's Algorithm for Special Domains

(III.1) *Precise Formulation.* Let F_1, \dots, F_N be holomorphic function germs on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin 0. Assume that

$$s := \dim_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0} \left/ \sum_{j=1}^N \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0} F_j \right. \right) < \infty$$

so that the subscheme of \mathbb{C}^n defined by F_1, \dots, F_N is an Artinian subscheme. We will call s the *multiplicity* of the ideal generated by F_1, \dots, F_N . This definition agrees with that given in (III.3) below for ideals generated by k holomorphic function germs whose common zero-set is of complex codimension k . Let

$$\mathcal{A}_1 = \sum_{j=1}^N \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0} (dF_j)$$

be the $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0}$ -submodule of the $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0}$ -module $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0} (T_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0})^*$ of all germs of holomorphic $(1, 0)$ -forms on \mathbb{C}^n at 0. Take a sequence of positive integers q_ν for any positive integer ν . By induction on the positive integer ν we define as follows the ideals \mathcal{I}_ν and \mathcal{J}_ν of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0}$ and the $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0}$ -submodule $\mathcal{A}_{\nu+1}$ of the $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0}$ -module $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0} (T_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0})^*$.

For $\nu \geq 1$ the ideal \mathcal{J}_ν of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0}$ is generated over $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0}$ by all holomorphic function-germs f on \mathbb{C}^n at 0 satisfying

$$g_1 \wedge \dots \wedge g_n = f (dz_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz_n)$$

with $g_1, \dots, g_n \in \mathcal{A}_\nu$. The ideal \mathcal{I}_ν is defined by the set of all holomorphic function germs f on \mathbb{C}^n at 0 so that $f^q \in \mathcal{J}_\nu$ for some $1 \leq q \leq q_\nu$.

For $\nu \geq 2$ the $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0}$ -submodule \mathcal{A}_ν of the $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0}$ -module $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0} (T_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0})^*$ is generated by all df for $f \in \mathcal{I}_{\nu-1}$ and all elements of $\mathcal{A}_{\nu-1}$.

(III.2) *Main Theorem.* There exists an explicit sequence $\{q_\nu\}_{\nu \in \mathbb{N}}$ and an explicit number m depending only on n and s such that $\mathcal{I}_m = \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0}$.

To prepare for the proof of the Main Theorem, we put together some lemmas about selecting \mathbb{C} -linear combinations of F_1, \dots, F_N to generate ideals with effective multiplicity and about estimating the multiplicity of Jacobian determinants.

(III.3) *Lemma (on Selection of Linear Combinations of Holomorphic Functions for Effective Multiplicity).* Let $0 \leq q \leq n$. Let f_1, \dots, f_q be holomorphic function germs on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin whose common zero-set W_q is of pure codimension q in \mathbb{C}^n as a subvariety germ, with the convention that $W_0 = \mathbb{C}^n$ and $\sum_{j=1}^0 \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} f_j = 0$ for the case $q = 0$. Let m be the multiplicity of the ideal $\sum_{j=1}^q \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} f_j$ at the origin in the sense that

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} \left/ \left(\sum_{j=1}^q \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} f_j + \sum_{j=1}^{n-q} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} L_j \right) \right. \right) = m$$

for any $n-q$ generic \mathbb{C} -linear functions L_1, \dots, L_{n-q} on \mathbb{C}^n . Let $F_j(z_1, \dots, z_n)$ ($1 \leq j \leq N$) be holomorphic function germs on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin which vanish at the origin. Let p be a positive integer and A be a positive number such that

$$(III.3.1) \quad |z|^p \leq A \sum_{j=1}^N |F_j(z)|$$

for all z in the domain of definition of $F_j(z_1, \dots, z_n)$ ($1 \leq j \leq N$). Then for generic choices of complex numbers

$$\{c_{j,k}\}_{1 \leq j \leq n-q, 1 \leq k \leq N}$$

the \mathbb{C} -linear combinations

$$\tilde{F}_j = \sum_{k=1}^N c_{j,k} F_k \quad (1 \leq j \leq n-q)$$

of F_1, \dots, F_N satisfy the property that

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} \left/ \left(\sum_{j=1}^q \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} f_j + \sum_{j=1}^{n-q} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} \tilde{F}_j \right) \right. \right) \leq mp^{n-q}.$$

That is, the multiplicity of the ideal generated by $f_1, \dots, f_q, \tilde{F}_1, \dots, \tilde{F}_{n-q-1}$ is $\leq mp^{n-q}$ at the origin.

PROOF. We use induction on $1 \leq \nu \leq n-q$ to show that for generic complex numbers

$$\{c_{j,k}\}_{1 \leq j \leq \nu, 1 \leq k \leq N}$$

the dimension at the origin of the common zero-set V_ν of the f_1, \dots, f_q and the \mathbb{C} -linear combinations

$$\tilde{F}_j = \sum_{k=1}^N c_{j,k} F_k \quad (1 \leq j \leq \nu)$$

of F_1, \dots, F_N is precisely $n - q - \nu$ and the multiplicity of the ideal

$$\sum_{j=1}^q \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0} f_j + \sum_{j=1}^{\nu} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0} \tilde{F}_j$$

is no more than mp^ν .

We introduce the case of $\nu = 0$ and the convention that $\sum_{j=1}^0 \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0} \tilde{F}_j = 0$ for the case $\nu = 0$. With this convention, we start out our induction assumption with the case $\nu = 0$ which is trivially true.

Suppose the induction process has been carried out for some $0 \leq \nu < n - q$ and we would like to verify it for the next step when ν is replaced by $\nu + 1$. We now already have $\tilde{F}_1, \dots, \tilde{F}_\nu$. Let

$$\mathcal{I}_\nu = \sum_{j=1}^q \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n} f_j + \sum_{j=1}^{\nu} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n} \tilde{F}_j.$$

The zero-set of \mathcal{I}_ν is the subvariety V_ν of pure dimension $n - q - \nu$. Let E_ν be a generic linear subspace of \mathbb{C}^n of codimension $n - q - \nu - 1$ defined by $n - q - \nu - 1$ generic linear functions $G_1, \dots, G_{n-q-\nu+1}$ so that the subvariety $V_\nu \cap E_\nu$ is of pure dimension 1. Let

$$\mathcal{J}_\nu = \sum_{j=1}^{n-q-\nu-1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n} G_j + \sum_{j=1}^q \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n} f_j + \sum_{j=1}^{\nu} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n} \tilde{F}_j.$$

Let

$$\mathcal{J}_\nu = \bigcap_{\lambda=1}^{\Lambda} \mathcal{L}_\lambda$$

be the primary decomposition of the ideal sheaf \mathcal{J}_ν . Note that, since the zero-set of \mathcal{J}_ν is of pure complex dimension 1 and \mathcal{J}_ν is generated by $n - 1$ holomorphic functions

$$G_1, \dots, G_{n-q-\nu+1}, f_1, \dots, f_q, \tilde{F}_1, \dots, \tilde{F}_\nu,$$

it follows that all the associated prime ideals of \mathcal{J}_ν are isolated and none are embedded [ZS60, p.397, Theorem 2].

Let C_λ be the complex curve-germ which is the zero-set of the ideal sheaf \mathcal{L}_λ . Let μ_λ be the multiplicity of the curve C_λ at the origin. Let $\hat{\mu}_\lambda$ be the multiplicity of the ideal sheaf \mathcal{L}_λ at a generic point $Q \in C_\lambda$, which can be characterized as the dimension over \mathbb{C} of

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, Q} / \left((\mathcal{L}_\lambda)_Q + \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n, Q} L \right),$$

where L is a generic polynomial of degree 1 on \mathbb{C}^n vanishing at Q and $(\mathcal{L}_\lambda)_Q$ is the stalk of the ideal sheaf \mathcal{L}_λ at the point Q .

Without loss of generality we can assume that the coordinates (z_1, \dots, z_n) of \mathbb{C}^n are chosen so that C_λ is defined by

$$\begin{cases} z_1 = \zeta^{\mu_\lambda}, \\ z_j = g_{\lambda, j}(\zeta) \text{ for } 2 \leq j \leq n \end{cases}$$

for ζ in some open neighborhood of the origin in \mathbb{C} , where the initial term of $g_{\lambda, j}(\zeta)$ is a nonzero complex number times $\zeta^{N_{\lambda, j}}$ for some $N_{\lambda, j} \geq \mu_\lambda$ for $2 \leq j \leq n$. Let $\pi_\lambda : \tilde{C}_\lambda \rightarrow C_\lambda$ be the normalization of C_λ defined by

$$\pi_\lambda : \zeta \mapsto z = (\zeta^{\mu_\lambda}, g_{\lambda, 2}(\zeta), \dots, g_{\lambda, n}(\zeta)),$$

where \tilde{C}_λ is an open neighborhood of 0 in \mathbb{C} with ζ as coordinate. The pullback $\pi_\lambda^* \mathfrak{m}_{C_\lambda, 0}$ to \tilde{C}_λ of the maximum ideal $\mathfrak{m}_{C_\lambda, 0}$ of C_λ at the origin is generated by $\zeta^{\mu_\lambda}, g_{\lambda, 2}(\zeta), \dots, g_{\lambda, n}(\zeta)$. Since $\pi_\lambda^* \mathfrak{m}_{C_\lambda, 0}$ is a principal ideal, it must be generated by ζ^{μ_λ} .

The inequality (III.3.1), when pulled back by π_λ , becomes

$$(III.3.2)_\nu \quad |\zeta|^{p\mu_\lambda} \leq A_\lambda \sum_{j=1}^N |(F_j \circ \pi_\lambda)(\zeta)|$$

for $1 \leq \lambda \leq \Lambda$, where A_λ is a positive number. Take a generic point

$$(c_{\nu+1, 1}, \dots, c_{\nu+1, N}) \in \mathbb{C}^N$$

and let

$$\tilde{F}_{\nu+1} = \sum_{k=1}^N c_{\nu+1, k} F_k.$$

By (III.3.2) $_{\nu}$, for each $1 \leq \lambda \leq \Lambda$ the vanishing order of $(\tilde{F}_{\nu+1} \circ \pi_{\lambda})(\zeta)$ at $\zeta = 0$ is some number $\tilde{\mu}_{\lambda}$ which is no more than $p\mu_{\lambda}$. For a small generic nonzero $\eta \in \mathbb{C}$ the number of zeros of $\eta + (\tilde{F}_{\nu+1} \circ \pi_{\lambda})(\zeta)$ on \tilde{C}_{λ} is precisely $\tilde{\mu}_{\lambda}$ with multiplicity 1 for each $1 \leq \lambda \leq \Lambda$. Since the map $\pi_{\lambda} : \tilde{C}_{\lambda} \rightarrow C_{\lambda}$ is one-to-one, it follows that for any small generic nonzero $\eta \in \mathbb{C}$ the number of zeroes of $\eta + \tilde{F}_{\nu+1}$ on C_{λ} is precisely $\tilde{\mu}_{\lambda}$ with multiplicity 1.

Since the multiplicity of the ideal sheaf \mathcal{L}_{λ} at a generic point $Q \in C_{\lambda}$ is $\hat{\mu}_{\lambda}$, it follows from $\tilde{\mu}_{\lambda} \leq p\mu_{\lambda}$ that the dimension over \mathbb{C} of the vector space

$$\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} \left/ \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n-q-\nu-1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} G_j + \sum_{j=1}^q \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} f_j + \sum_{j=1}^{\nu+1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} \tilde{F}_j \right) \right.$$

is no more than $p \sum_{\lambda=1}^{\Lambda} \mu_{\lambda} \hat{\mu}_{\lambda}$. By induction hypothesis the multiplicity of

$$\mathcal{I}_{\nu} = \sum_{j=1}^q \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n} f_j + \sum_{j=1}^{\nu} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n} \tilde{F}_j$$

is no more than mp^{ν} at the origin. The multiplicity of \mathcal{J}_{ν} at the origin, which can be computed from \mathcal{I}_{ν} by adding generic \mathbb{C} -linear functions $G_1, \dots, G_{n-q-\nu-1}$ on \mathbb{C}^n , is also no more than mp^{ν} . We can compute the multiplicity of \mathcal{J}_{ν} at the origin by adding to \mathcal{J}_{ν} a generic \mathbb{C} -linear function L on \mathbb{C}^n and considering the sum of the multiplicities at points of intersection of the zero-set with $L + \eta$ for some small generic $\eta \in \mathbb{C}$. From the decomposition $\mathcal{J}_{\nu} = \bigcap_{\lambda=1}^{\Lambda} \mathcal{L}_{\lambda}$ and the multiplicity $\hat{\mu}_{\lambda}$ of \mathcal{L}_{λ} at the origin we conclude that

$$\sum_{\lambda=1}^{\Lambda} \mu_{\lambda} \hat{\mu}_{\lambda} \leq mp^{\nu}.$$

Thus

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} \left/ \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n-q-\nu+1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} G_j + \sum_{j=1}^q \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} f_j + \sum_{j=1}^{\nu+1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} \tilde{F}_j \right) \right. \right) \leq mp^{\nu+1}.$$

Since $G_1, \dots, G_{n-q-\nu+1}$ are generic linear functions on \mathbb{C}^n , it follows that the multiplicity of the ideal

$$\sum_{j=1}^q \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} f_j + \sum_{j=1}^{\nu+1} \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} \tilde{F}_j$$

at the origin is no more than $mp^{\nu+1}$. This finishes the induction process. Q.E.D.

(III.4) *Corollary.* Let $F_j(z_1, \dots, z_n)$ ($1 \leq j \leq N$) be holomorphic function germs on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin which vanish at the origin. Let p be a positive integer and A be a positive number such that

$$|z|^p \leq A \sum_{j=1}^N |F_j(z)|$$

for all z in the domain of definition of $F_j(z_1, \dots, z_n)$ ($1 \leq j \leq N$). Then for generic choices of complex numbers

$$\{c_{j,k}\}_{1 \leq j \leq n, 1 \leq k \leq N}$$

the \mathbb{C} -linear combinations

$$\tilde{F}_j = \sum_{k=1}^N c_{j,k} F_k \quad (1 \leq j \leq n)$$

of F_1, \dots, F_N satisfy the property that

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} / \sum_{j=1}^n \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} \tilde{F}_j \right) \leq p^n.$$

Proof. Introduce one more complex variable w and consider F_j as a holomorphic function germ on \mathbb{C}^{n+1} at 0 in the variables z_1, \dots, z_n, w though it is independent of the variable w . Add the function w to the functions F_1, \dots, F_N . Let $f_1 = w$ and apply Lemma (III.3) on Selection of Linear Combinations of Holomorphic Functions for Effective Multiplicity to the case $m = 1$ with \mathbb{C}^n replaced by \mathbb{C}^{n+1} . Q.E.D.

(III.5) *Lemma (Multiplicity Estimate for Jacobian Determinant).* Let g_1, \dots, g_n be holomorphic function germs on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin such that

$$\dim_{\mathbb{C}} \left(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} / \sum_{j=1}^n \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} g_j \right) \leq m.$$

Let $dg_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dg_n = f(dz_1, \dots, dz_n)$. Then the multiplicity of f at the origin is $\leq m$.

Proof. We can find a connected open neighborhood U of 0 in \mathbb{C}^n and an open ball neighborhood W of 0 in \mathbb{C}^n such that the map $\pi : U \rightarrow W$ defined by g_1, \dots, g_n is a proper holomorphic map. This is possible, because the common zero-set of g_1, \dots, g_n consists only of the origin in a sufficiently small neighborhood of the origin in \mathbb{C}^n . The number of sheets in the analytic cover map $\pi : U \rightarrow W$ is $\leq m$. Let Y be the divisor of f in U and Z be the image of Y in W . Let Z_0 be the set of regular points of (the reduction of Z). Let L be a generic complex line in the target space \mathbb{C}^n such that $L \cap Z$ is a single point P in Z_0 and L intersects Z_0 transversally at P . For a sufficiently small neighborhood D of P in W the map $U \cap \pi^{-1}(D) \rightarrow D$ induced by π is just a cyclic branched cover on each topological component of $U \cap \pi^{-1}(D)$. Thus the multiplicity of the intersection of the regular curve $\pi^{-1}(L)$ and the divisor Y is no more than the number of sheets of $\pi : U \rightarrow W$. Since the line L is generic, it follows that the multiplicity of the divisor Y is more than m . Q.E.D.

(III.6) *Preparatory Remarks on Proof of Main Theorem.* We now start the setting for the proof of the Main Theorem (III.2). Let F_1, \dots, F_N be holomorphic function germs on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin whose common zero-set is the origin. Let q be a positive integer. Assume that, for some positive number A ,

$$(III.6.1) \quad |z|^q \leq A \sum_{j=1}^N |F_j(z)|$$

for all z in the domain of definition of $F_j(z_1, \dots, z_n)$ ($1 \leq j \leq N$). Because of the discussion in (II.1), for the case of special domains we need only consider multipliers which are holomorphic and we need only consider vector-multipliers which are holomorphic $(1, 0)$ -forms. Though F_1, \dots, F_N are not multipliers, their differentials dF_1, \dots, dF_N are vector-multipliers and, in order to form Jacobian determinants to generate multipliers, we can also use ℓ \mathbb{C} -linear combinations of F_1, \dots, F_N and $n - \ell$ multipliers for $0 \leq \ell \leq n$ to form a Jacobian determinant which will then be a multiplier. We will refer to any \mathbb{C} -linear combination of F_1, \dots, F_N and multipliers as *pre-multipliers* so that the $(1, 0)$ -differential of a pre-multiplier is a vector-multiplier. Note that the pre-multipliers form a \mathbb{C} -vector space but do not form an ideal. The product of a multiplier and a holomorphic function germ is again a multiplier, but the product of a pre-multiplier and a holomorphic function germ

in general is not a pre-multiplier. In our proof of the Main Theorem (III.2) we will not use vector-multipliers, because we will directly form the Jacobian determinants of the holomorphic pre-multipliers to generate new multipliers to bypass the process of forming vector-multipliers by differentiation and then using Cramer's rule.

In order not to be encumbered by complicated expressions of constants, we will not explicitly keep track of the various effective bounds occurring in the proof. We introduce the following terminology. A multiplier is called *effectively constructed* if there is an effective upper bound for its multiplicity and there is an effective positive lower bound for its assigned order of subellipticity. Effective means some explicit function of the multiplicity of the ideal generated by the pre-multipliers F_1, \dots, F_N , which means an explicit function of q given in (III.6.1). The goal is to show that the function-germ with constant value 1 can be effectively constructed.

To make the argument more transparent and to minimize notational clutter, we start out with the proof of the simple case where $n = 2$.

(III.7) *Proof of Main Theorem for Dimension Two.* We now assume that $n = 2$ and we have holomorphic function germs F_1, \dots, F_N on \mathbb{C}^2 at the origin whose zero-set is the origin of \mathbb{C}^n . The multiplicity of the ideal generated by F_1, \dots, F_N is the number used to express effectiveness. By applying Corollary (III.4) and (III.5) to get two \mathbb{C} -linear combinations of F_1, \dots, F_N and form their Jacobian determinant, we get an effectively constructed multiplier $\tilde{h}_2(z_1, z_2)$ at the origin, which vanishes at the origin. Because the multiplicity of $\tilde{h}_2(z_1, z_2)$ is effectively bounded at the origin, by replacing $\tilde{h}_2(z_1, z_2)$ by the product of holomorphic function germs defining the branch germs of the reduction of the subspace defined by $\tilde{h}_2(z_1, z_2)$, we can assume without loss of generality that the subspace germ C_2 defined by \tilde{h}_2 is a reduced curve germ in \mathbb{C}^2 at the origin with effectively bounded multiplicity. Note that in general the curve germ C_2 is not irreducible, though C_2 is a reduced curve. A reduced curve means that its structure sheaf does not contain any nonzero nilpotent elements. For example, it means that h_2 does not vanish to order higher than one at any regular point of C_2 .

Now the ideal generated by the functions $\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial z_j}$ for $1 \leq i \leq N$ and $j = 1, 2$ has effectively bounded multiplicity at the origin, because by Proposition(A.2) in Appendix A, for each fixed $1 \leq i \leq N$, the function germ $(F_i)^3$ at the origin belongs to the ideal generated by $\frac{\partial F_i}{\partial z_j}$ for $j = 1, 2$. We consider

the pre-multiplier $h_1 = \sum_{j=1}^N c_j F_j$ with generic $c_j \in \mathbb{C}$ for $1 \leq j \leq N$ and consider a new generic linear coordinate system (w_1, w_2) which is related to (z_1, z_2) by $w_i = \sum_{j=1}^2 b_{ij} z_j$ with generic $b_{ij} \in \mathbb{C}$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq 2$. By (III.3) we can find generic $c_j \in \mathbb{C}$ for $1 \leq j \leq N$ and generic $b_{ij} \in \mathbb{C}$ for $1 \leq i, j \leq 2$ such that

- (i) the ideal generated by h_1 and \tilde{h}_2 has effectively bounded multiplicity at the origin,
- (ii) the ideal generated by $\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial w_1}$ and \tilde{h}_2 has effectively bounded multiplicity at the origin, where the partial derivative $\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial w_1}$ is computed with w_2 being kept constant,
- (iii) the projection $P \mapsto g(P)$ makes C_2 an analytic cover over \mathbb{C} locally at the origin as germs, and
- (iv) the projection $(w_1, w_2) \mapsto (h_1, w_2)$ makes \mathbb{C}^2 an analytic cover over \mathbb{C}^2 locally at the origin as germs.

Without loss of generality we can assume that the coordinate system (w_1, w_2) is just the coordinate system (z_1, z_2) . Note that h_1 is only a pre-multiplier and in general may not be a multiplier. The function germ $\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial z_1}$ is in general not a multiplier and not even a pre-multiplier.

Consider the image \hat{C}_2 of C_2 under the projection $(z_1, z_2) \mapsto (h_1, z_2)$ and let

$$h_2 = z_2^\lambda + \sum_{j=0}^{\lambda-1} a_j(h_1) z_2^j$$

be the Weierstrass polynomial in \mathbb{C}^2 with coordinates (h_1, z_2) whose vanishing defines the curve-germ \hat{C}_2 at the origin in \mathbb{C}^2 . This is possible, because the projection $P \mapsto h_1(P)$ makes C_2 an analytic cover over \mathbb{C} locally at the origin as germs. When regarded as a function-germ in the variables (z_1, z_2) the function-germ h_2 contains \tilde{h}_2 as a factor, because the inverse image of \hat{C}_2 under the projection $(z_1, z_2) \mapsto (h_1, z_2)$ contains C_2 and C_2 is a reduced curve. Since \tilde{h}_2 is a multiplier, it follows that h_2 is also a multiplier and is, in fact, an effectively constructed multiplier. The multipliers in the effective procedure presented here and also in (III.8) and (III.9) are all effectively constructed multipliers (unless explicitly pointed out otherwise) and we will

drop the description “effectively constructed” when we mention these multipliers here and in (III.8) and (III.9). Sometimes, to highlight certain aspects of effectiveness, we may mention “the assigned order of subellipticity having an effective positive lower bound” or “the multiplicity having an effective upper bound” in conjunction with such multipliers, though according to the convention given here such multipliers are all effectively constructed unless explicitly pointed out otherwise.

Since the ideal generated by $\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial z_1}$ and \tilde{h}_2 has effectively bounded multiplicity at the origin and since h_1 vanishes at the origin, it follows that, for some effectively bounded positive integer s , the function germ $(h_1)^s$ belongs to the ideal generated by $\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial z_1}$ and \tilde{h}_2 . In particular,

$$(III.7.1) \quad |(h_1)^s| \lesssim \left| \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial z_1} \right| + |\tilde{h}_2|.$$

Here and for the rest of this note the symbol \lesssim means “less than some constant times” and is being used to avoid introducing new symbols for constants. We now form $dh_1 \wedge dh_2$ and get

$$\begin{aligned} dh_1 \wedge dh_2 &= dh_1 \wedge \left(\lambda z_2^{\lambda-1} dz_2 + \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda-1} j a_j(h_1) z_2^{j-1} dz_2 + \sum_{j=0}^{\lambda-1} a'_j(h_1) z_2^j dh_1 \right) \\ &= dh_1 \wedge \left(\lambda z_2^{\lambda-1} dz_2 + \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda-1} j a_j(h_1) z_2^{j-1} dz_2 \right) \\ &= \left(\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial z_1} dz_1 + \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial z_2} dz_2 \right) \wedge \left(\lambda z_2^{\lambda-1} dz_2 + \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda-1} j a_j(h_1) z_2^{j-1} dz_2 \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial z_1} \left(\lambda z_2^{\lambda-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda-1} j a_j(h_1) z_2^{j-1} \right) dz_1 \wedge dz_2, \end{aligned}$$

where $a'_j(h_1)$ is the derivative of $a_j(h_1)$ as a function of h_1 . Since h_1 is a pre-multiplier, the coefficient of $dz_1 \wedge dz_2$ in $dh_1 \wedge dh_2$ is a multiplier. Thus

$$\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial z_1} \left(\lambda z_2^{\lambda-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda-1} j a_j(h_1) z_2^{j-1} \right)$$

is a multiplier. Since \tilde{h}_2 is a multiplier, it follows that

$$\tilde{h}_2 \left(\lambda z_2^{\lambda-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda-1} j a_j (h_1) z_2^{j-1} \right)$$

is a multiplier. From (III.7.1) it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| (h_1)^s \left(\lambda z_2^{\lambda-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda-1} j a_j (h_1) z_2^{j-1} \right) \right| \\ & \lesssim \left| \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial z_1} \left(\lambda z_2^{\lambda-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda-1} j a_j (h_1) z_2^{j-1} \right) \right| + \left| \tilde{h}_2 \left(\lambda z_2^{\lambda-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda-1} j a_j (h_1) z_2^{j-1} \right) \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$(h_1)^s \left(\lambda z_2^{\lambda-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda-1} j a_j (h_1) z_2^{j-1} \right)$$

is a multiplier. Let $h_2^{(0)} = h_2$ and

$$h_2^{(1)} = (h_1)^s \left(\lambda z_2^{\lambda-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda-1} j a_j (h_1) z_2^{j-1} \right)$$

and for $1 < \nu \leq \lambda$ define

$$h_2^{(\nu)} = (h_1)^{s\nu} \left(\frac{\lambda!}{(\lambda-\nu)!} z_2^{\lambda-\nu} + \sum_{j=\nu}^{\lambda-1} \frac{j!}{(j-\nu)!} a_j (h_1) z_2^{j-\nu} \right).$$

We are going to verify by induction on ν that $h_2^{(\nu)}$ is a multiplier. We know that both $h_2^{(0)}$ and $h_2^{(1)}$ are multipliers. Assume that we have already verified that $h_2^{(0)}, \dots, h_2^{(\nu-1)}$ are multipliers. Then $dh_1 \wedge dh_2^{(\nu-1)}$ is equal to

$$\begin{aligned} & dh_1 \wedge d \left((h_1)^{s(\nu-1)} \left(\frac{\lambda!}{(\lambda-\nu+1)!} z_2^{\lambda-\nu+1} + \sum_{j=\nu-1}^{\lambda-1} \frac{j!}{(j-\nu+1)!} a_j (h_1) z_2^{j-\nu+1} \right) \right) \\ & = dh_1 \wedge \left((h_1)^{s(\nu-1)} \left(\frac{\lambda!}{(\lambda-\nu)!} z_2^{\lambda-\nu} + \sum_{j=\nu}^{\lambda-1} \frac{j!}{(j-\nu)!} a_j (h_1) z_2^{j-\nu} \right) dz_2 \right) \end{aligned}$$

$$= \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial z_1} \left((h_1)^{s(\nu-1)} \left(\frac{\lambda!}{(\lambda-\nu)!} z_2^{\lambda-\nu} + \sum_{j=\nu}^{\lambda-1} \frac{j!}{(j-\nu)!} a_j (h_1) z_2^{j-\nu} \right) \right) dz_1 \wedge dz_2$$

Since the coefficient of $dz_1 \wedge dz_2$ in $dh_1 \wedge dh_2^{(\nu-1)}$ is a multiplier, it follows that

$$\frac{\partial h_1}{\partial z_1} \left((h_1)^{s(\nu-1)} \left(\frac{\lambda!}{(\lambda-\nu)!} z_2^{\lambda-\nu} + \sum_{j=\nu}^{\lambda-1} \frac{j!}{(j-\nu)!} a_j (h_1) z_2^{j-\nu} \right) \right)$$

is a multiplier. Since \tilde{h}_2 is a multiplier, it follows that

$$\tilde{h}_2 \left((h_1)^{s(\nu-1)} \left(\frac{\lambda!}{(\lambda-\nu)!} z_2^{\lambda-\nu} + \sum_{j=\nu}^{\lambda-1} \frac{j!}{(j-\nu)!} a_j (h_1) z_2^{j-\nu} \right) \right)$$

is a multiplier. From (III.7.1) it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| (h_1)^s \left((h_1)^{s(\nu-1)} \left(\frac{\lambda!}{(\lambda-\nu)!} z_2^{\lambda-\nu} + \sum_{j=\nu}^{\lambda-1} \frac{j!}{(j-\nu)!} a_j (h_1) z_2^{j-\nu} \right) \right) \right| \\ & \lesssim \left| \frac{\partial h_1}{\partial z_1} \left((h_1)^{s(\nu-1)} \left(\frac{\lambda!}{(\lambda-\nu)!} z_2^{\lambda-\nu} + \sum_{j=\nu}^{\lambda-1} \frac{j!}{(j-\nu)!} a_j (h_1) z_2^{j-\nu} \right) \right) \right| \\ & + \left| \tilde{h}_2 \left((h_1)^{s(\nu-1)} \left(\frac{\lambda!}{(\lambda-\nu)!} z_2^{\lambda-\nu} + \sum_{j=\nu}^{\lambda-1} \frac{j!}{(j-\nu)!} a_j (h_1) z_2^{j-\nu} \right) \right) \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Hence

$$(h_1)^s \left((h_1)^{s(\nu-1)} \left(\frac{\lambda!}{(\lambda-\nu)!} z_2^{\lambda-\nu} + \sum_{j=\nu}^{\lambda-1} \frac{j!}{(j-\nu)!} a_j (h_1) z_2^{j-\nu} \right) \right)$$

is a multiplier and $h_2^{(\nu)}$ is a multiplier. When $\nu = \lambda$, we end up with

$$h_2^{(\lambda)} = (h_1)^{s\lambda} \lambda!$$

being a multiplier.

Note that this step of forming Jacobian determinants λ times to construct $h_2^{(\lambda)}$ from \tilde{h}_2 is the step of differentiating a multiplier as many times as its multiplicity to form a new multiplier, which is referred to at the end of the Introduction of this note. Also note that though this step only requires h_2 to be a pre-multiplier, yet \tilde{h}_2 has to be a multiplier instead of just a pre-multiplier, otherwise we cannot conclude that h_2 is a pre-multiplier, because in general the set of all pre-multipliers do not form an ideal.

Since the multiplicity of the ideal generated by h_1 and \tilde{h}_2 is effectively bounded, there exists some positive integer σ which is effectively bounded such that z_1^σ and z_2^σ both belong to the ideal generated by $h_2^{(\lambda)}$ and \tilde{h}_2 . Hence both z_1^σ and z_2^σ are multipliers. We take the σ -th roots of both z_1^σ and z_2^σ to produce multipliers z_1 and z_2 . We finally form the Jacobian determinant of the two holomorphic function germs z_1 and z_2 to conclude that Kohn's algorithm effectively produces the function $F \equiv 1$ as a multiplier. This finishes the proof of the effective termination of Kohn's algorithm in complex dimension 2.

(III.8) *Construction of a New Multiplier in Higher Dimensional Case by Fiberwise Differentiating a Given Multiplier as Many Times as its Multiplicity.* We now look at the higher dimensional case. As a preparation for the proof of the Main Theorem for the higher dimensional case, we do the argument here for the construction a new multiplier in higher dimensional case by fiberwise differentiating a given multiplier as many times as its multiplicity. The argument is the same as the 2-dimensional case with corresponding modifications in notations.

We have holomorphic function germs F_1, \dots, F_N on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin which generate an ideal of multiplicity q whose zero-set is the origin of \mathbb{C}^n . By applying Corollary (III.4) and (III.5) to get n \mathbb{C} -linear combinations of F_1, \dots, F_N and form their Jacobian determinant, we get an effectively constructed multiplier $\tilde{h}_n(z_1, \dots, z_n)$ at the origin, which vanishes at the origin. The divisor of \tilde{h}_n is a subspace germ V_n of codimension 1 in \mathbb{C}^n at the origin with effectively bounded multiplicity. Because V_n has effectively bounded multiplicity, by replacing \tilde{h}_n by the product of holomorphic function germs defining the branch germs of the reduction of V_n , we can assume without loss of generality that V_n is a reduced hypersurface germ in \mathbb{C}^n at the origin with effectively bounded multiplicity. Again this does not mean that V_n is irreducible. It only means that the divisor of \tilde{h}_n has coefficient 1 for every

one of its irreducible components.

By Proposition (A.3) in Appendix A, the ideal generated by

$$\frac{\partial (F_{i_1}, \dots, F_{i_{n-1}})}{\partial (z_{j_1}, \dots, z_{j_{n-1}})}$$

for $1 \leq i_1 < \dots < i_{n-1} \leq N$ and $1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_{n-1} \leq n$ contains an effective power of the maximum ideal $\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^n, 0}$ of \mathbb{C}^n at the origin. Just like the argument given in the 2-dimensional case in (III.7), after a generic \mathbb{C} -linear coordinate change and after taking $n-1$ generic \mathbb{C} -linear combinations h_1, \dots, h_{n-1} of F_1, \dots, F_N we have the following situation.

- (i) The ideal generated by h_1, \dots, h_{n-1} and \tilde{h}_n has effectively bounded multiplicity at the origin,
- (ii) The ideal generated by \tilde{h}_n and

$$\frac{\partial (h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})}{\partial (z_1, \dots, z_{n-1})}$$

has effectively bounded multiplicity at the origin.

- (iii) The projection $P \mapsto (h_1(P), \dots, h_{n-1}(P))$ makes V_n an analytic cover over \mathbb{C}^{n-1} locally at the origin as germs.
- (iv) The projection $(z_1, \dots, z_n) \mapsto (h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}, z_n)$ makes \mathbb{C}^n an analytic cover over \mathbb{C}^n locally at the origin as germs.

Consider the image \hat{V}_n of V_n under the projection $(z_1, \dots, z_n) \mapsto (h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}, z_n)$ and let

$$h_n = z_n^\lambda + \sum_{j=0}^{\lambda-1} a_j (h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) z_n^j$$

be the Weierstrass polynomial in the target space \mathbb{C}^n with coordinates $(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}, z_n)$ whose vanishing defines the subspace germ \hat{V}_n at the origin in \mathbb{C}^n . This is possible, because the projection $P \mapsto (h_1(P), \dots, h_{n-1}(P))$ makes V_n an analytic cover over \mathbb{C}^{n-1} locally at the origin as germs. When regarded as a function-germ in the variables (z_1, \dots, z_n) the function-germ h_n contains \tilde{h}_n as a factor, because the inverse image of \hat{V}_n under the projection

$(z_1, \dots, z_n) \mapsto (h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}, z_n)$ contains V_n and because V_n which is defined by \tilde{h}_n is reduced. Since \tilde{h}_n is a multiplier, it follows that h_n is also a multiplier. Since the ideal generated by \tilde{h}_n and

$$\frac{\partial(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})}{\partial(z_1, \dots, z_{n-1})}$$

has effectively bounded multiplicity at the origin and since $h_1 \dots, h_{n-1}$ all vanish at the origin, it follows that there exists some polynomial $p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})$ such that

- (i) the ideal generated by $p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})$ and \tilde{h}_n has effectively bounded multiplicity at the origin, and
- (ii) $p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})$ belongs to the ideal generated by \tilde{h}_n and

$$\frac{\partial(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})}{\partial(z_1, \dots, z_{n-1})}.$$

In particular,

$$(III.8.1) \quad |p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})| \lesssim \left| \frac{\partial(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})}{\partial(z_1, \dots, z_{n-1})} \right| + |\tilde{h}_n|.$$

One way to obtain the polynomial $p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})$ is to use the direct image of the ideal generated by generated by \tilde{h}_n and

$$\frac{\partial(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})}{\partial(z_1, \dots, z_{n-1})}$$

under the local projection $P \mapsto (h_1(P), \dots, h_{n-1}(P))$ from \mathbb{C}^n to \mathbb{C}^{n-1} and obtain $p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})$ from the zero-set of this direct image by taking an effective power.

We now form $dh_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dh_n$ and get

$$\begin{aligned} dh_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dh_n &= dh_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dh_{n-1} \wedge \left(\lambda z_n^{\lambda-1} dz_n + \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda-1} j a_j(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) z_n^{j-1} dz_n \right) \\ &= \frac{\partial(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})}{\partial(z_1, \dots, z_{n-1})} \left(\lambda z_n^{\lambda-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda-1} j a_j(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) z_n^{j-1} \right) dz_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz_n. \end{aligned}$$

Since the coefficient of $dz_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_n$ in $dh_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dh_n$ is a multiplier, it follows that

$$\frac{\partial (h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})}{\partial (z_1, \dots, z_{n-1})} \left(\lambda z_n^{\lambda-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda-1} j a_j (h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) z_n^{j-1} \right)$$

is a multiplier. Since \tilde{h}_n is a multiplier, it follows that

$$\tilde{h}_n \left(\lambda z_n^{\lambda-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda-1} j a_j (h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) z_n^{j-1} \right)$$

is a multiplier. From (III.8.1) it follows that

$$\begin{aligned} & \left| p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) \left(\lambda z_n^{\lambda-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda-1} j a_j (h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) z_n^{j-1} \right) \right| \\ & \lesssim \left| \frac{\partial (h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})}{\partial (z_1, \dots, z_{n-1})} \left(\lambda z_n^{\lambda-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda-1} j a_j (h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) z_n^{j-1} \right) \right| \\ & \quad + \left| \tilde{h}_n \left(\lambda z_n^{\lambda-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda-1} j a_j (h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) z_n^{j-1} \right) \right|. \end{aligned}$$

Hence by the Real Radical Property of Kohn's algorithm in (I.1)(C),

$$p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) \left(\lambda z_n^{\lambda-1} + \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda-1} j a_j (h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) z_n^{j-1} \right)$$

is a multiplier. Let $h_n^{(0)} = h_n$ and for $1 \leq \nu \leq \lambda$ define

$$h_n^{(\nu)} = p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})^\nu \left(\frac{\lambda!}{(\lambda - \nu)!} z_n^{\lambda - \nu} + \sum_{j=\nu}^{\lambda-1} \frac{j!}{(j - \nu)!} a_j (h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) z_n^{j - \nu} \right).$$

We are going to verify by induction on ν that $h_n^{(\nu)}$ is a multiplier. We know that both $h_n^{(0)}$ and $h_n^{(1)}$ are multipliers. Assume that we have already verified that $h_n^{(0)}, \dots, h_n^{(\nu-1)}$ are multipliers. Then $dh_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dh_{n-1} \wedge dh_n^{(\nu-1)}$ is equal to

$$dh_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dh_{n-1} \wedge d \left(p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})^{\nu-1} \left(\frac{\lambda!}{(\lambda - \nu + 1)!} z_n^{\lambda - \nu + 1} \right. \right.$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \sum_{j=\nu-1}^{\lambda-1} \frac{j!}{(j-\nu+1)!} a_j(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) z_n^{j-\nu+1} \Bigg) \\
& = dh_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dh_{n-1} \wedge \left(p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})^{\nu-1} \left(\frac{\lambda!}{(\lambda-\nu)!} z_n^{\lambda-\nu} \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. + \sum_{j=\nu}^{\lambda-1} \frac{j!}{(j-\nu)!} a_j(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) z_n^{j-\nu} \right) dz_n \right) \\
& = \frac{\partial(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})}{\partial(z_1, \dots, z_{n-1})} \left(p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})^{\nu-1} \left(\frac{\lambda!}{(\lambda-\nu)!} z_n^{\lambda-\nu} \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. + \sum_{j=\nu}^{\lambda-1} \frac{j!}{(j-\nu)!} a_j(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) z_n^{j-\nu} \right) \right) dz_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz_n.
\end{aligned}$$

Since the coefficient of $dz_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz_n$ in $dh_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dh_{n-1} \wedge dh_n^{(\nu-1)}$ is a multiplier, it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \frac{\partial(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})}{\partial(z_1, \dots, z_{n-1})} \left(p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})^{\nu-1} \left(\frac{\lambda!}{(\lambda-\nu)!} z_n^{\lambda-\nu} \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. + \sum_{j=\nu}^{\lambda-1} \frac{j!}{(j-\nu)!} a_j(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) z_n^{j-\nu} \right) \right)
\end{aligned}$$

is a multiplier. Since \tilde{h}_n is a multiplier, it follows that

$$\tilde{h}_n \left(p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})^{\nu-1} \left(\frac{\lambda!}{(\lambda-\nu)!} z_n^{\lambda-\nu} + \sum_{j=\nu}^{\lambda-1} \frac{j!}{(j-\nu)!} a_j(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) z_n^{j-\nu} \right) \right)$$

is a multiplier. From (III.8.1) it follows that

$$\begin{aligned}
& \left| p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) \left(p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})^{\nu-1} \left(\frac{\lambda!}{(\lambda-\nu)!} z_n^{\lambda-\nu} \right. \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. + \sum_{j=\nu}^{\lambda-1} \frac{j!}{(j-\nu)!} a_j(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) z_n^{j-\nu} \right) \right) \Bigg| \\
& \lesssim \left| \frac{\partial(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})}{\partial(z_1, \dots, z_{n-1})} \left(p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})^{\nu-1} \left(\frac{\lambda!}{(\lambda-\nu)!} z_n^{\lambda-\nu} \right. \right. \right. \\
& \quad \left. \left. + \sum_{j=\nu}^{\lambda-1} \frac{j!}{(j-\nu)!} a_j(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) z_n^{j-\nu} \right) \right) \Bigg|
\end{aligned}$$

$$+ \left| \tilde{h}_n \left(p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})^{\nu-1} \left(\frac{\lambda!}{(\lambda-\nu)!} z_n^{\lambda-\nu} + \sum_{j=\nu}^{\lambda-1} \frac{j!}{(j-\nu)!} a_j(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) z_n^{j-\nu} \right) \right) \right|.$$

Hence by the Real Radical Property of Kohn's algorithm in (I.1)(C),

$$p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) \left(p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})^{\nu-1} \left(\frac{\lambda!}{(\lambda-\nu)!} z_n^{\lambda-\nu} + \sum_{j=\nu}^{\lambda-1} \frac{j!}{(j-\nu)!} a_j(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1}) z_n^{j-\nu} \right) \right)$$

is a multiplier and $h_n^{(\nu)}$ is a multiplier. When $\nu = \lambda$, we end up with

$$h_n^{(\lambda)} = p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})^\lambda \lambda!$$

being a multiplier. Since the multiplicity of the ideal generated by $p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})$ and \tilde{h}_n is effectively bounded at the origin, it follows that the multiplicity of the ideal generated by $p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})^\lambda$ and \tilde{h}_n is effectively bounded at the origin. We can conclude that $p(h_1, \dots, h_{n-1})$ is a multiplier admitting an order of subellipticity with an effective positive lower bound.

(III.9) *Effective Termination of Kohn's Algorithm in the Higher Dimensional Case.* Recall that in (III.8) we have the multiplier h_n constructed from F_1, \dots, F_N and \tilde{h}_n by choosing $n-1$ good \mathbb{C} -linear combinations of F_1, \dots, F_N . Now we enhance the construction of h_n by choosing n good \mathbb{C} -linear combinations of F_1, \dots, F_N so that any subset of $n-1$ of them are good \mathbb{C} -linear combinations for our purpose. More precisely, as in (III.8) we choose n generic \mathbb{C} -linear combinations H_1, \dots, H_n of F_1, \dots, F_N such that

- (i) the map $\pi : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ defined by H_1, \dots, H_n is an analytic cover map locally at the origin whose number of sheets is effectively bounded, and
- (ii) for any $1 \leq j \leq n$ we can use $H_1, \dots, H_{j-1}, H_{j+1}, \dots, H_n$ as h_1, \dots, h_{n-1} for the argument in (III.8) to produce a polynomial $p_j(H_1, \dots, H_{j-1}, H_{j+1}, \dots, H_n)$ of $H_1, \dots, H_{j-1}, H_{j+1}, \dots, H_n$ which is a multiplier and whose multiplicity at the origin is effectively bounded and whose assigned order of subellipticity has an effective positive lower bound.

The argument in (III.8) shows that each $p_j(H_1, \dots, H_{j-1}, H_{j+1}, \dots, H_n)$ is an effectively constructed multiplier for $1 \leq j \leq n$.

We introduce coordinates z_1, \dots, z_n in the domain space \mathbb{C}^n of the map $\pi : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$. We use coordinates w_1, \dots, w_n in the target space \mathbb{C}^n of the map $\pi : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$. Since the polynomial $p_j(w_1, \dots, w_{j-1}, w_{j+1}, \dots, w_n)$ as a function of $w_1, \dots, w_{j-1}, w_{j+1}, \dots, w_n$ has effectively bounded multiplicity at the origin, it follows that an effectively bounded positive power of the maximum ideal of the target space \mathbb{C}^n of π at the origin is contained in the ideal of the target space \mathbb{C}^n of π at the origin generated by the n polynomials $p_j(w_1, \dots, w_{j-1}, w_{j+1}, \dots, w_n)$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$.

Since the map $\pi : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ defined by H_1, \dots, H_n is an analytic cover map locally at the origin whose number of sheets is effectively bounded, it follows that an effectively bounded positive power of the maximum ideal of the domain space \mathbb{C}^n of π at the origin is contained in the ideal of the domain space \mathbb{C}^n of π at the origin generated by the n holomorphic function germs $p_j(H_1, \dots, H_{j-1}, H_{j+1}, \dots, H_n)$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$. Since each $p_j(H_1, \dots, H_{j-1}, H_{j+1}, \dots, H_n)$ is an effectively constructed multiplier for $1 \leq j \leq n$, it follows that each of the coordinates z_1, \dots, z_n of the domain space \mathbb{C}^n of π is a multiplier with effective assigned order of subellipticity. By forming the Jacobian determinant of the multipliers z_1, \dots, z_n , we conclude that the function $F \equiv 1$ is a multiplier whose assigned order of subellipticity has an effective positive lower bound. This finishes the proof of the effective termination of Kohn's algorithm and concludes the proof of Main Theorem (III.2).

(III.10) *Remark on the Need to Fiberwise Differentiate as Many Times as the Multiplicity of the Given Multiplier.* An earlier version of this paper puts in the proof only one fiberwise differentiation for the given multiplier instead of the number of fiber differentiations equal to the multiplicity of the multiplier. This version adds the required number of differentiations. Let us explain the need to fiberwise differentiate as many times as the multiplicity of the multiplier by considering the following simple situation in complex dimension 2.

Let $f(z, w)$ be a Weierstrass polynomial of degree q in w , which is a monic polynomial in w whose coefficients, except the leading one, are holomorphic function germs in z vanishing at the origin. Denote by $f_w(z, w)$ the derivative of $f(z, w)$ with respect to w . Let $D(z)$ be the discriminant of $f(z, w)$ as a

polynomial in w . Then Euclid's algorithm gives $D(z) = a(z, w)f(z, w) + b(z, w)f_w(z, w)$, where $a(z, w)$ and $b(z, w)$ are holomorphic function germs on \mathbb{C}^2 at the origin.

Note that if q is small, we can only conclude that the multiplicity q of $f(z, w)$ at the origin is small and we cannot conclude that the coefficients of powers of w , other than the leading one, have low vanishing order in z at $z = 0$.

Suppose $f(z, w)$ is a multiplier and z is a pre-multiplier. When we apply the operator $dz \wedge d(\cdot)$ to $f(z, w)$ to get $f_w(z, w) dz \wedge dw$, we conclude that $f_w(z, w)$ is a multiplier. From $D(z) = a(z, w)f(z, w) + b(z, w)f_w(z, w)$ it follows that the discriminant $D(z)$ is also a multiplier which in general is not effectively constructed. The vanishing order of $D(z)$ in z at $z = 0$ in general does not have anything to do with q and certainly in general cannot be bounded by an effective function of q . Thus the ideal generated by the multipliers $f(z, w)$ and $D(z)$ may have high multiplicity at the origin if $D(z)$ has high vanishing order in z at $z = 0$. This function germ $D(z)$ is obtained by one single fiberwise differentiation of the multiplier $f(z, w)$.

The discriminant $D(z)$ is given by $\prod_{i \neq j} (w_i(z) - w_j(z))^2$, where $\{w_1(z), \dots, w_q(z)\}$ (without any well-defined ordering) is the collection of the q roots of $f(z, w)$ in w with the multiplicities of the roots counted. If the minimum distance of two points in $\{w_1(z), \dots, w_q(z)\}$ as a function of z vanishes to high order in z at $z = 0$, we would have high vanishing order for $D(z)$. The process of getting $D(z)$ by differentiating once does not help in our goal of achieving an effective termination of Kohn's algorithm when two of the roots from the set $\{w_1(z), \dots, w_q(z)\}$ are becoming close very fast as z approaches 0. Since we have no control over how fast some of the roots $\{w_1(z), \dots, w_q(z)\}$ are getting close as $z \rightarrow 0$, we need to differentiate q times in order to achieve our goal of an effective termination of Kohn's algorithm. This explains why we need to fiberwise differentiate as many times as the multiplicity of the multiplier.

(III.11) *Motivation of the Proof of Termination of Kohn's Algorithm from the Fundamental Theorem in Multivariate Calculus for Fubini's Iterated Integration.* We would like to remark that the motivation for the above proof of the termination of Kohn's algorithm for special domains comes from the fundamental theorem in multivariate calculus for the following theorem of

Fubini on iterated integration. The reason for this motivation is that Jacobian determinants occur in the change-of-variables formula for integrals of several variables and that an induction process can be used when we convert an integral of several variables to an iterated integral by Fubini's theorem.

(III.11.1) *Fubini's Iterated Integration.* Let y_1, \dots, y_{n-1} be functions defining a projection from an n -space G with coordinates x_1, \dots, x_n to an $(n-1)$ -space D with coordinates $y = (y_1, \dots, y_{n-1})$ so that x_n can be used to be a local coordinate for the fiber L_y of the projection over the point $y \in D$. Then for a function f on G the formula

$$\int_G f = \int_{y \in D} \left(\int_{L_y} f \right)$$

holds with the use of appropriate measures.

Like the fundamental theorem of calculus of a single real variable, the fundamental theorem in multivariate calculus for the above theorem of Fubini on iterated integration changes integration to differentiation. If we write the function f in the form $f(y_1, \dots, y_{n-1}, x_n)$, then

$$dy_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dy_{n-1} \wedge df = dy_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dy_{n-1} \wedge \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right) dx_n$$

so that fiberwise integration over L_y with respect to x_n in (III.11.1) changes over to fiberwise differentiation on L_y with respect to x_n .

When we use a multiplier as f and pre-multipliers as y_1, \dots, y_{n-1} to form the Jacobian determinant with respect to x_1, \dots, x_n , we get

$$\begin{aligned} & dy_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dy_{n-1} \wedge df \\ &= \frac{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_{n-1})}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})} \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n} \right) (dx_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dx_n). \end{aligned}$$

The occurrence of the factor $\frac{\partial f}{\partial x_n}$ enables us to reduce the vanishing order of f by differentiation and the occurrence, as a factor, of the Jacobian determinant

$$\frac{\partial(y_1, \dots, y_{n-1})}{\partial(x_1, \dots, x_{n-1})}$$

involving one fewer variable makes it possible to use an induction process.

Part IV. Geometric Formulation of Kohn's Algorithm in Terms of Frobenius Theorem on Integral Submanifolds and the Rôle of Real-Analyticity

Kohn's conjecture for the real-analytic case without effectiveness was proved by Diederich-Fornaess [DF78]. We are going to formulate Kohn's algorithm geometrically in terms of the theorem of Frobenius on integral submanifolds and present a proof of the real-analytic case of the ineffective termination of Kohn's algorithm from the geometric viewpoint. This geometric formulation of Kohn's algorithm in terms of the theorem of Frobenius enables one to see clearly how the procedures of Kohn's algorithm come about naturally in the geometric context. Moreover, the proof of the real-analytic case of the ineffective termination of Kohn's algorithm from the geometric viewpoint gives a better understanding of the rôle played by the real-analytic assumption and of the hurdles standing in the way of generalizing the ineffective real-analytic case to the ineffective smooth case.

(IV.1) *Usual Theorem of Frobenius on Integral Submanifolds for \mathbb{R}^m .* The setting of the usual Frobenius theorem on integral submanifolds of real dimension k starts out with a domain U in \mathbb{R}^m and a distribution

$$x \mapsto W_x \subset T_{\mathbb{R}^m, x} = \mathbb{R}^m \quad \text{for } x \in U$$

which is smooth, where W_x is a k -dimensional \mathbb{R} -linear subspace of the tangent space $T_{\mathbb{R}^m, x}$ of \mathbb{R}^m at x .

The vector-field version of Frobenius's theorem states that the distribution $x \mapsto W_x$ is locally integrable (in the sense that locally U is foliated by smooth real submanifolds of real dimension k whose tangent space at the point x is precisely W_x) if and only if $[W_x, W_x] \subset W_x$ for all $x \in U$ (in the sense that for all $x \in U$ the value at x of the Lie bracket of two local vector fields whose values at y in their domains of definition are in W_y for each y belongs to W_x).

The equivalent differential-form version of Frobenius's theorem states that the distribution $x \mapsto W_x$ is locally integrable if and only if for any local smooth differential 1-form $\omega_1, \dots, \omega_{m-k}$ whose common kernel is W_x there exist local smooth differential 1-forms $\eta_1, \dots, \eta_{m-k}$ such that $d\omega_j = \sum_{\ell=1}^{m-k} \omega_\ell \wedge \eta_\ell$ for $1 \leq j \leq m-k$.

The vector-field version of Frobenius's theorem is related to its differential-form version by Cartan's formula relating Lie brackets of vector fields and the exterior differentiation of differential forms (see, for example, [He62, p.21, Formula (9)]).

(IV.2) *Setting of CR Hypersurface for the Theorem of Frobenius Theorem.* In the formulation of Kohn's algorithm in terms of Frobenius's theorem the setting is the boundary S of a bounded smooth domain Ω in \mathbb{C}^n and the distribution on S is $P \mapsto T_{S,P}^{\mathbb{R}} \cap J(T_{S,P}^{\mathbb{R}})$, where $T_{S,P}^{\mathbb{R}}$ is the space of all real tangent vectors in S at P and J is the almost-complex operator of \mathbb{C}^n .

In this setting the condition of the theorem of Frobenius is equivalent to S being Levi-flat, in which case S is locally foliated by local complex submanifolds of complex dimension $n - 1$.

The finite type condition of d'Angelo is the opposite of being Levi-flat. The finite type condition of d'Angelo can be interpreted in this context as the impossibility of finding even Artinian subschemes of arbitrarily high order in S which are tangential to the distribution $x \mapsto W_x$ of S . The underlying point set of an Artinian subscheme is just a single point, but its structure sheaf may be more than the complex number field \mathbb{C} and can be an Artinian ring (*i.e.* a ring of finite dimension) which is the quotient of the structure sheaf of S .

We will not go into the precise definition an Artinian subscheme here. Its definition depends on the structure sheaf of S which in the real-analytic case is the sheaf of germs of all real-analytic functions and in the smooth case is the sheaf of germs of all smooth functions. As an illustration we give here the following two examples of Artinian subschemes \mathcal{A} of the ringed space $(\mathbb{C}^n, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n})$ supported at the origin of \mathbb{C}^n , where $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n}$ is the sheaf of all holomorphic function germs on \mathbb{C}^n .

Let $\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0}$ be the maximum ideal at the origin of \mathbb{C}^n . Then the ringed space $(\{0\}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n}/(\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0})^q)$ for any positive integer q is an Artinian subscheme of the ringed space $(\mathbb{C}^n, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n})$ supported at the origin of \mathbb{C}^n . For any ideal \mathcal{I} of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0}$ with $(\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0})^N \subset \mathcal{I}$ for some positive integer N , the ringed space $(\{0\}, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n}/\mathcal{I})$ is also an Artinian subscheme of the ringed space $(\mathbb{C}^n, \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n})$ supported at the origin of \mathbb{C}^n .

(IV.3) *Steps of Kohn's Algorithm from Constructing Integral Complex Curves.* We are going to see how the steps of Kohn's algorithm naturally arise in the

study of conditions necessary for the construction of integral complex curves in the boundary of a smooth bounded domain. Again the setting is a weakly pseudoconvex smooth bounded domain Ω with boundary S and again on S we consider the distribution $P \mapsto T_{S,P}^{\mathbb{R}} \cap J(T_{S,P}^{\mathbb{R}})$ for $P \in S$. We will later specialize to the case where the boundary S of the bounded domain Ω is real-analytic and will investigate precisely the rôle played by the assumption of real-analyticity of S . To anticipate the later specialization into the case of the boundary S being real-analytic, we would like to explore conditions which give as a consequence the existence of some local complex curve in S . What we would like to do is to assume that Kohn's algorithm does not terminate and seek to produce geometrically a local complex curve in S in the real-analytic case. For this purpose, in our discussion, from time to time we will restrict ourselves to some appropriate open subsets of S in order to exclude the singularity of real-analytic subsets which arise in our discussion.

Let $N_S^{(1,0)}$ be the set of all $(1,0)$ -vectors of S which is in the null space of the Levi form of S . Let \mathcal{N} be the real part of $N_S^{(1,0)}$ in the sense that at a point P of S the space \mathcal{N} consists of all $\operatorname{Re} \xi$ with $\xi \in N_S^{(1,0)}$ at the point P . Let $T_S^{\mathbb{R}}$ be the vector bundle of all real tangent vectors of S . One key property of \mathcal{N} is the following.

(IV.3.1) Let P be a point of S and U be an open neighborhood of P in S . Let ξ and η be smooth sections of $T_S^{\mathbb{R}}$ over U . That is, ξ and η are real tangent vector fields of S defined on U . Assume that both ξ and η belongs to \mathcal{N} at P . Then the value of the Lie bracket $[\xi, \eta]$ at P belongs to \mathcal{N} .

Another way to state (IV.3.1) is the following.

(IV.3.2) The real part of the null space of $(1,0)$ -vectors for the Levi form of a weakly pseudoconvex boundary is closed under the Lie bracket after extension of the pointwise vectors to vector fields.

The statement (IV.3.1) holds mainly because on S the first derivative of the Levi form for a $(1,0)$ -vector field vanishes at any of its zero points. The details for its proof are given in [DF78, Proposition 1].

Let G be a nonempty open subset of S where the real dimension of \mathcal{N} is constant, say ℓ . For the case $\ell \geq 1$, it follows from Frobenius theorem and condition (IV.3.1) that over G we can integrate \mathcal{N} to get local integral

submanifolds M of G of real dimension ℓ so that the tangent space of M at any point P of M is equal to the real vector space \mathcal{N} at P .

Since at every point P of S the space $N_S^{(1,0)}$ is a vector space over the complex number field \mathbb{C} , we know that its real part \mathcal{N} must be invariant under the almost-complex-structure operator J . Thus we can conclude that the tangent space \mathcal{N} of each local integral submanifold M is invariant under the almost-complex-structure operator J . This implies that each M is complex-analytic. As a consequence, one has the following trivial remark.

(IV.4) *Remark.* Suppose S is a local smooth weakly pseudoconvex hypersurface in \mathbb{C}^n . If at each point of S the null space of the Levi form of S is nontrivial, then some nonempty open subset G of S is foliated by local complex submanifolds of positive dimension.

(IV.5) *Natural Occurrence of the Steps of Kohn's Algorithm.* The algorithm of Kohn comes into the picture only when we do not have a nonempty open subset G of S where the real dimension of \mathcal{N} is some positive constant ℓ . We consider the set E of points of S where the real dimension of \mathcal{N} is some positive constant ℓ . The case of interest is when E does not contain an open subset of S . This step of introducing E corresponds to introducing the coefficients of the $(n, n-1)$ -form $\partial r \wedge (\partial \bar{\partial} r)^{n-1}$ as multipliers in Kohn's algorithm. We are going to assume that E is a smooth submanifold of real dimension $m \geq 1$ and that $\mathcal{N}|_E$ is a smooth vector bundle over E . In the real-analytic case because of the stratification of real-analytic subvarieties we can always get to a real-analytic submanifold and a real-analytic bundle by replacing the point under consideration by another point nearby. In the general smooth case there is no such stratification and the situation becomes complicated and calls for other techniques than those discussed here.

We want to apply Frobenius's theorem to E with the distribution of vector spaces \mathcal{N} over it. The trouble is that the vector space \mathcal{N} at a point P of E may not be inside the real tangent space $T_{E,P}^{\mathbb{R}} = (T_E^{\mathbb{R}})_P$ of E at P . To apply Frobenius's theorem to E we must work with a distribution of subspaces of the tangent spaces of E . We are forced to replace \mathcal{N} by $\mathcal{N} \cap T_E^{\mathbb{R}}$ at each point P of E . We also want to keep the smaller new vector space $\mathcal{N} \cap T_E^{\mathbb{R}}$ invariant under the almost-complex-structure operator J , because we are interested in producing local complex curves inside S . We use the even smaller vector space $\mathcal{N} \cap T_E^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_E^{\mathbb{R}}$. (Note that \mathcal{N} is invariant under J .) Then we consider the new subset E_1 of E where the real dimension of $\mathcal{N} \cap T_E^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_E^{\mathbb{R}}$ is positive.

For the real-analytic case this step corresponds to introducing real-valued real-analytic function germs f vanishing on E as multipliers and also ∂f as vector-multipliers. The reason is that taking intersection with $T_E^{\mathbb{R}}$ is the same as considering the kernel of the differential df of local real-valued functions f on S which vanish identically in E . Taking the further intersection with $JT_E^{\mathbb{R}}$ is to consider also the kernel of the J -image Jdf of the differential df of local real-valued functions f on S which vanish on E . Taking both intersections together is the same as considering the kernel of ∂f for local real-valued functions f on S which vanish on E . The use of all local real-analytic function germs vanishing on E tells us how the step (I.1)(C) of Kohn's algorithm naturally arises from the geometric viewpoint. The use of ∂f tells us how the step (I.1)(B)(i) of Kohn's algorithm naturally arises from the geometric viewpoint.

As the initial steps of an inductive process we set $E_0 = E$ and $\mathcal{N}^{(0)} = \mathcal{N}$ and $\mathcal{N}^{(1)} = \mathcal{N}^{(0)} \cap T_{E_0}^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_{E_0}^{\mathbb{R}}$. Then we inductively define

$$\mathcal{N}^{(\nu+1)} = \mathcal{N}^{(\nu)} \cap T_{E_\nu}^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_{E_\nu}^{\mathbb{R}} = \mathcal{N} \cap T_{E_\nu}^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_{E_\nu}^{\mathbb{R}}$$

and define $E_{\nu+1}$ to be the subset of E where the real dimension of $\mathcal{N}^{(\nu)}$ is positive. We obtain the limiting common intersection E_∞ defined by $E_\infty = \bigcap_\nu E_\nu$. By replacing E_∞ by a nonempty open subset in the real-analytic case, we can assume that E_∞ is regular and $\mathcal{N}^{(\infty)} := \mathcal{N} \cap T_{E_\infty}^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_{E_\infty}^{\mathbb{R}}$ is a real-analytic vector bundle over E_∞ . Note that, though we go to the regular part of E_ν in order to describe more easily the tangent bundle T_{E_ν} of E_ν , when we take the intersection $E_\infty = \bigcap_\nu E_\nu$ we have to make sure that the intersection $E_\infty = \bigcap_\nu E_\nu$ is defined in the real-analytic case as a real-analytic subvariety, which forces us to consider T_{E_ν} also at singular points of E_ν where it is defined as the common kernel of differentials of all local real-analytic functions vanishing on E_ν .

Note that the definition of $E_{\nu+1}$ as the subset of E where the real dimension of $\mathcal{N}^{(\nu)}$ is positive involves the existence of a nontrivial solution in a system of homogeneous linear equations or equivalently the vanishing of the determinant of the coefficient matrix or equivalently the vanishing of the corresponding exterior product of co-vectors. This tells us how the step of Kohn's algorithm described in (I.1)(B)(ii) naturally arises from the geometric viewpoint.

Now the distribution of vector spaces $\mathcal{N}^{(\infty)} = \mathcal{N} \cap T_{E_\infty}^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_{E_\infty}^{\mathbb{R}}$ is contained in the tangent space of E_∞ and each $\mathcal{N}^{(\infty)} = \mathcal{N} \cap T_{E_\infty}^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_{E_\infty}^{\mathbb{R}}$ is

J -invariant. For the purpose of understanding how the procedures of Kohn's algorithm come about naturally in the geometric context, we assume that each fiber of $\mathcal{N}^{(\infty)} = \mathcal{N} \cap T_{E_\infty}^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_{E_\infty}^{\mathbb{R}}$ is of positive dimension and we also assume that we are in the real-analytic case so that we have the benefit of stratification. Under such assumptions and after restriction to a dense open subset if necessary, E_∞ is a CR manifold and has holomorphic dimension at least 1. However, for $\mathcal{N}^{(\infty)} = \mathcal{N} \cap T_{E_\infty}^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_{E_\infty}^{\mathbb{R}}$ we may not have the involutive condition of the theorem of Frobenius (which means closure under Lie bracket). In order to apply the theorem of Frobenius we generate a larger linear subspace of the tangent space of E_∞ by taking iterated Lie brackets of local sections of the vector bundle $\mathcal{N}^{(\infty)} = \mathcal{N} \cap T_{E_\infty}^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_{E_\infty}^{\mathbb{R}}$ to generate a new distribution $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}$. This new distribution $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}$ now satisfies the following three conditions.

- (i) $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}$ is contained in the tangent space of E_∞ .
- (ii) $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}$ is involutive in the sense that it is closed under Lie bracket.
- (iii) $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}$ belongs to the real part of the null space of the Levi form of S .

Note that Condition (iii) is a consequence of (IV.3.1). However, in general $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}$ is no longer J -invariant. An integral submanifold M of $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}$ has the following property. At each point of M the holomorphic dimension of S is at least 1. An open dense subset of M is a CR manifold, but in general M is not complex-analytic. We are going to show, with our present assumption of real-analyticity, that when the Kohn algorithm does not terminate, we are able to produce some local complex curve inside M . One key point here is that the tangent space of M is contained in the null space \mathcal{N} of the Levi-form which is J -invariant.

Since we have assumed that we are in the real-analytic case, at a generic point of M we can consider the smallest complex submanifold germ V in \mathbb{C}^n which contains the germ of M at that point. We then have the following situation. At a generic point P_0 of M there exist

- (i) an open neighborhood U_0 of P_0 in \mathbb{C}^n ,
- (ii) a complex submanifold V in U_0 , and
- (iii) real-valued real-analytic functions ρ_1, \dots, ρ_ℓ on V

such that

- (a) $M \cap U_0$ is the common zero-set of ρ_1, \dots, ρ_ℓ ,
- (b) $\partial\rho_1, \dots, \partial\rho_\ell$ are \mathbb{C} -linearly independent at points of $M \cap U_0$, and
- (c) at any point of $M \cap U_0$ the tangent space of V is contained in \mathcal{N} .

Condition (b) means that, besides the \mathbb{R} -linear independence of $d\rho_1, \dots, d\rho_\ell$ at points of $M \cap U_0$, we also have the \mathbb{R} -linear independence of

$$(Jd\rho_1)|_{T_M^{\mathbb{R}}}, \dots, (Jd\rho_\ell)|_{T_M^{\mathbb{R}}}$$

at points of $M \cap U_0$. The complex dimension of $T_M^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_M^{\mathbb{R}}$ is equal to $\dim_{\mathbb{C}} V - \ell$, which is ≥ 1 . The reason why the smallest complex submanifold germ V of \mathbb{C}^n at P_0 containing the germ of M at P_0 satisfies condition (c) is that $T_M^{\mathbb{R}}$ is contained in the J -invariant vector space \mathcal{N} at any point of M and we can determine V as the zero-set of holomorphic function germs on \mathbb{C}^n at P_0 obtained by extending CR real-analytic functions on M by using the condition of their annihilation by $\bar{\partial}$ to define the infinite jets of their extensions.

Condition (c) means that V is tangential to S at points of M . There are two possibilities. One is that V is contained in S , in which case S contains a local complex curve and we are done. The other possibility is that V is not contained in S . We are going to assume the second possibility and derive a contradiction for the real-analytic case so that we can conclude in the real-analytic case that S must contain a local complex curve.

For clarity in the later discussion we digress at this point to say something about the well-known alternative description of the Levi form and also about the process of polarization.

(IV.6) *Alternative Description of Levi Form.* Recall the following formula of Cartan for exterior differentiation of differential forms

$$\begin{aligned} (p+1)(d\omega)(X_1, \dots, X_{p+1}) &= \sum_{i=1}^{p+1} (-1)^{i+1} X_i \left(\omega \left(X_1, \dots, \hat{X}_i, \dots, X_{p+1} \right) \right) \\ &\quad + \sum_{i < j} (-1)^{i+j} \omega \left([X_i, X_j], X_1, \dots, \hat{X}_i, \dots, \hat{X}_j, \dots, X_{p+1} \right), \end{aligned}$$

where ω is a differential p -form and X_1, \dots, X_{p+1} are vector fields and \hat{X}_i and \hat{X}_j indicate that X_i and X_j have been removed (see, for example, [He62, p.21, Formula (9)]). For the special case of $p = 1$ we have

$$2d\omega(X_1, X_2) = X_1(\omega(X_2)) - X_2(\omega(X_1)) - \omega([X_1, X_2]).$$

For a function ρ and vector fields ξ and η , by applying this to the case of $\omega = Jd\rho$ (where J is the almost-complex-structure operator), we get

$$2dJd\rho(\xi, \eta) = \xi(Jd\rho(\eta)) - \eta(Jd\rho(\xi)) - Jd\rho([\xi, \eta]).$$

Note that $\partial\rho = \frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{-1}J)d\rho$ and $\bar{\partial}\rho = \frac{1}{2}(1 + \sqrt{-1}J)d\rho$ so that

$$\partial\bar{\partial}\rho = d\bar{\partial}\rho = \frac{1}{2}dd\rho + \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}dJd\rho = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}dJd\rho$$

and $dJd\rho = -2\sqrt{-1}\partial\bar{\partial}\rho$. When $(d\rho)(\xi) = 0$, we have

$$(\partial\rho)(\xi) = \left(\frac{1}{2}(1 - \sqrt{-1}J)d\rho\right)(\xi) = -\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(Jd\rho)(\xi).$$

When both $(d\rho)(\xi) \equiv 0$ and $(Jd\rho)(\xi) \equiv 0$, we have

$$Jd\rho([\xi, \eta]) = 4\sqrt{-1}(\partial\bar{\partial}\rho)(\xi, \eta).$$

When we compute the Levi form of ρ we limit ourselves to vectors of type $(1, 0)$ which are tangential to $\rho = 0$. A vector ξ of type $(1, 0)$ means that $J(\xi) = \sqrt{-1}\xi$. Tangency of ξ to $\rho = 0$ means that $(d\rho)(\xi) = 0$, which implies automatically $(Jd\rho)(\xi) = (d\rho)(J\xi) = \sqrt{-1}(d\rho)(\xi) = 0$, because by definition the operator J acting on 1-forms is the adjoint of the operator J acting on tangent vectors. Likewise, for a vector $\bar{\xi}$ of type $(0, 1)$ tangential to $\rho = 0$ we have $(d\rho)(\bar{\xi}) = 0$ and $(Jd\rho)(\bar{\xi}) = (d\rho)(J\bar{\xi}) = -\sqrt{-1}(d\rho)(\bar{\xi}) = 0$. Thus for vector fields ξ and η of type $(1, 0)$ or $(1, 0)$ tangential to $\rho = 0$ we have

$$Jd\rho([\xi, \eta]) = 4\sqrt{-1}(\partial\bar{\partial}\rho)(\xi, \eta).$$

(IV.7) *Polarization.* Let Y be a CR submanifold of some open subset of \mathbb{C}^n . Let ξ_1, ξ_2 be real-valued vector fields in $T_Y^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_Y^{\mathbb{R}}$. The condition that ξ_j is in $T_Y^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_Y^{\mathbb{R}}$ is equivalent to the condition that we can write $\xi_j = \tau_j + \bar{\tau}_j$ for some complex-valued vector fields τ_j in $T_Y^{(1,0)}$ for $j = 1, 2$. We have

$$[\xi_1, \xi_2] = [\tau_1 + \bar{\tau}_1, \tau_2 + \bar{\tau}_2] = [\tau_1, \tau_2] + [\tau_1, \bar{\tau}_2] - [\tau_2, \bar{\tau}_1] + [\bar{\tau}_1, \bar{\tau}_2].$$

For the purpose of later computation of the Levi form, we now introduce the standard linear polarization process to express $[\tau_2, \overline{\tau_1}]$ in terms of $[\tau, \overline{\tau}]$ for some vector field τ of type $(1, 0)$ tangential to Y so that τ is expressed linearly and explicitly in terms of $\xi_1, \xi_2, J\xi_1, J\xi_2$ modulo $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} (T_Y^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_Y^{\mathbb{R}}) = T_Y^{(1,0)} \oplus T_Y^{(0,1)}$. From

$$[\tau_1 + \tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 + \tau_2}] = [\tau_1, \overline{\tau_1}] + [\tau_1, \overline{\tau_2}] + [\tau_2, \overline{\tau_1}] + [\tau_2, \overline{\tau_2}]$$

we subtract the expression with τ_2 changed to $-\tau_2$ to get

$$[\tau_1 + \tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 + \tau_2}] - [\tau_1 - \tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 - \tau_2}] = 2[\tau_1, \overline{\tau_2}] + 2[\tau_2, \overline{\tau_1}].$$

Then we add to it $\sqrt{-1}$ times the expression which is obtained by replacing τ_2 by $\sqrt{-1}\tau_2$ and we get $4[\tau_1, \overline{\tau_2}]$ equal to

$$\begin{aligned} & [\tau_1 + \tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 + \tau_2}] - [\tau_1 - \tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 - \tau_2}] \\ & + \sqrt{-1} \left([\tau_1 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_2}] - [\tau_1 - \sqrt{-1}\tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 - \sqrt{-1}\tau_2}] \right). \end{aligned}$$

Since $[\tau_1, \tau_2]$ is in $T_Y^{(1,0)}$ and $[\overline{\tau_1}, \overline{\tau_2}]$ is in $T_Y^{(0,1)}$, we conclude that modulo $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} (T_Y^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_Y^{\mathbb{R}}) = T_Y^{(1,0)} \oplus T_Y^{(0,1)}$ the Lie bracket $[\xi_1, \xi_2]$ is equal to $[\tau_1, \overline{\tau_2}] - [\tau_2, \overline{\tau_1}]$ which is in turn equal to $\frac{1}{4}$ times

$$\begin{aligned} & [\tau_1 + \tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 + \tau_2}] - [\tau_1 - \tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 - \tau_2}] \\ & + \sqrt{-1} \left([\tau_1 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_2}] - [\tau_1 - \sqrt{-1}\tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 - \sqrt{-1}\tau_2}] \right) \\ & - \left\{ [\tau_1 + \tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 + \tau_2}] - [\tau_2 - \tau_1, \overline{\tau_2 - \tau_1}] \right. \\ & \left. + \sqrt{-1} \left([\tau_2 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_1, \overline{\tau_2 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_1}] - [\tau_2 - \sqrt{-1}\tau_1, \overline{\tau_2 - \sqrt{-1}\tau_1}] \right) \right\} \\ & = 2\sqrt{-1} \left([\tau_1 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_2}] - [\tau_1 - \sqrt{-1}\tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 - \sqrt{-1}\tau_2}] \right). \end{aligned}$$

Thus modulo $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} (T_Y^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_Y^{\mathbb{R}}) = T_Y^{(1,0)} \oplus T_Y^{(0,1)}$ the Lie bracket $[\xi_1, \xi_2]$ is equal to

$$\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} \left([\tau_1 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_2}] - [\tau_1 - \sqrt{-1}\tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 - \sqrt{-1}\tau_2}] \right),$$

where

$$\tau_1 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_2 = \frac{1}{2}(\xi_1 + J\xi_2) + \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(\xi_2 - J\xi_1),$$

$$\tau_1 - \sqrt{-1}\tau_2 = \frac{1}{2}(\xi_1 - J\xi_2) - \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(\xi_2 + J\xi_1),$$

because $\tau_j = \frac{1}{2}(\xi_j - \sqrt{-1}J\xi_j)$ for $j = 1, 2$. Suppose ρ is a real-valued function in some neighborhood of Y . Then by (IV.6) we have

$$\begin{aligned} Jd\rho([\tau_1, \tau_2]) &= 4\sqrt{-1}(\partial\bar{\partial}\rho)(\tau_1, \tau_2) = 0, \\ Jd\rho([\bar{\tau}_1, \bar{\tau}_2]) &= 4\sqrt{-1}(\partial\bar{\partial}\rho)(\bar{\tau}_1, \bar{\tau}_2) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

and as a consequence

$$\begin{aligned} (Jd\rho)([\xi_1, \xi_2]) &= \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(Jd\rho)\left(\left[\tau_1 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_2}\right]\right) \\ &\quad - \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(Jd\rho)\left(\left[\tau_1 - \sqrt{-1}\tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 - \sqrt{-1}\tau_2}\right]\right). \end{aligned}$$

When $|(Jd\rho)([\xi_1, \xi_2])| = C$ for some $C > 0$, we have $|(Jd\rho)([\tau, \bar{\tau}])| \geq C$ for one of the following two values of τ .

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_1 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_2 &= \frac{1}{2}(\xi_1 + J\xi_2) + \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(\xi_2 - J\xi_1), \\ \tau_1 - \sqrt{-1}\tau_2 &= \frac{1}{2}(\xi_1 - J\xi_2) - \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(\xi_2 + J\xi_1), \end{aligned}$$

(IV.8) *Locating Holomorphic Direction at Which Precisely One Levi-Form Is Nonzero.* After the above digression on the alternative description of the Levi form and the process of polarization, we now go back to the situation of the CR submanifold M at the end of (IV.5). According to the construction of M as an integral submanifold of $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}$ the tangent bundle $T_M^{\mathbb{R}}$ of M is generated by iterated Lie brackets of vector fields of $\mathcal{N} \cap T_{E_\infty} \cap JT_{E_\infty}$ defined on M . Moreover, we have

$$\mathcal{N} \cap T_{E_\infty} \cap JT_{E_\infty} \subset T_M^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_M^{\mathbb{R}} = \bigcap_{j=1}^{\ell} \text{Ker} \left((Jd\rho_j)|_{T_M^{\mathbb{R}}} \right) \subset T_M^{\mathbb{R}}.$$

When we take vector fields in $\mathcal{N} \cap T_{E_\infty} \cap JT_{E_\infty}$ defined on M and form their iterated Lie brackets in order to generate $T_M^{\mathbb{R}}$, there is a first time the vector field fails to be inside $T_M^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_M^{\mathbb{R}} = \bigcap_{j=1}^{\ell} \text{Ker} \left((Jd\rho_j)|_{T_M^{\mathbb{R}}} \right)$. Thus we can find real-valued vector fields ξ_1, ξ_2 in $T_M^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_M^{\mathbb{R}} = \bigcap_{j=1}^{\ell} \text{Ker} \left((Jd\rho_j)|_{T_M^{\mathbb{R}}} \right)$

defined on M such that their Lie bracket $[\xi_1, \xi_2]$ is not in $T_M^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_M^{\mathbb{R}} = \bigcap_{j=1}^{\ell} \text{Ker} \left((Jd\rho_j)|_{T_M^{\mathbb{R}}} \right)$. There exists $1 \leq j \leq \ell$ such that $(Jd\rho_j)([\xi_1, \xi_2])$ is nonzero. Without loss of generality we assume that $j = 1$ so that $(Jd\rho_1)([\xi_1, \xi_2])$ is nonzero. Since ξ_1, ξ_2 are both in $T_M^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_M^{\mathbb{R}}$, we can write $\xi_j = \tau_j + \overline{\tau_j}$ for some complex-valued vector fields τ_j in $T_M^{(1,0)}$ for $j = 1, 2$. As explained above in (IV.7), the polarization process gives us

$$(Jd\rho_1)([\xi_1, \xi_2]) = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} (Jd\rho_1) \left(\left[\tau_1 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_2} \right] \right) - \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} (Jd\rho_1) \left(\left[\tau_1 - \sqrt{-1}\tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 - \sqrt{-1}\tau_2} \right] \right),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_1 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_2 &= \frac{1}{2} (\xi_1 + J\xi_2) + \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} (\xi_2 - J\xi_1), \\ \tau_1 - \sqrt{-1}\tau_2 &= \frac{1}{2} (\xi_1 - J\xi_2) - \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} (\xi_2 + J\xi_1), \end{aligned}$$

One of $(Jd\rho_1) \left(\left[\tau_1 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_2} \right] \right)$ and $(Jd\rho_1) \left(\left[\tau_1 - \sqrt{-1}\tau_2, \overline{\tau_1 - \sqrt{-1}\tau_2} \right] \right)$ must be nonzero at P_0 . We can choose τ to be either $\tau_1 + \sqrt{-1}\tau_2$ or $\tau_1 - \sqrt{-1}\tau_2$ so that $(Jd\rho_1)([\tau, \overline{\tau}])$ is nonzero at P_0 . Since ξ_1, ξ_2 belong to $T_M^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_M^{\mathbb{R}} = \bigcap_{j=1}^{\ell} \text{Ker} \left((Jd\rho_j)|_{T_M^{\mathbb{R}}} \right)$, it follows that $(\partial\rho_j)(\tau) = 0$ at P_0 for $1 \leq j \leq \ell$.

Now for $2 \leq j \leq \ell$ we replace ρ_j by

$$\rho_j - \frac{\partial\rho_j([\tau, \overline{\tau}])}{\partial\rho_1([\tau, \overline{\tau}])} \rho_1$$

so that we can assume without loss of generality that

$$\begin{aligned} 0 &\equiv (\partial\rho_j)([\tau, \overline{\tau}]) = \left(\frac{1}{2} (1 - \sqrt{-1}J) d\rho_j \right) ([\tau, \overline{\tau}]) \\ &= -\frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} (Jd\rho_j)([\tau, \overline{\tau}]) \quad \text{for } 2 \leq j \leq \ell. \end{aligned}$$

We can write

$$r|_V = \sum_{\nu_1 + \dots + \nu_{\ell} = k} \sigma_{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_{\ell}} (\rho_1)^{\nu_1} \dots (\rho_{\ell})^{\nu_{\ell}} + O \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} (\rho_j)^2 \right)^{\frac{k+1}{2}} \right)$$

for some integer $k \geq 2$, where $\sigma_{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_\ell}$ is a real-analytic function on U_0 (after shrinking U_0 as an open neighborhood of P_0 in \mathbb{C}^n if necessary) and $\sigma_{\nu_1^*, \dots, \nu_\ell^*}$ is nonzero at P_0 for some $\nu_1^* + \dots + \nu_\ell^* = k$.

(IV.9) *Argument of Different Vanishing Orders for Complex Hessian on the Complex Tangent Space Along Vector Fields Tangential or Normal to the Intersection with the Weakly Pseudoconvex Boundary.* To make the argument more transparent and more understandable, we will first consider the special case $\ell = 1$ so that $M = V \cap \{\rho_1 = 0\}$ and V is a complex submanifold in some open neighborhood of some point P_0 of M . For this special case, for notational simplicity we drop the subscript 1 from ρ_1 and simply denote ρ_1 by ρ . By replacing ρ by its product with a local nowhere zero real-analytic function we can assume without loss of generality that $r = \rho^k$ on V .

Let m be the complex dimension of V . We choose a local holomorphic coordinate system (z_1, \dots, z_n) on the open neighborhood U_0 of P_0 in \mathbb{C}^n centered at P_0 (after shrinking U_0 if necessary) such that $S \cap U_0 \cap \{z_{m+1} = \dots = z_n = 0\}$ is regular and $V = \{z_{m+1} = \dots = z_n = 0\} \cap U_0$. Since our argument will be confined to an open neighborhood of P_0 in \mathbb{C}^n , for notational simplicity, by replacing \mathbb{C}^n by \mathbb{C}^{m+1} and S by $S \cap \{z_{m+1} = \dots = z_n = 0\}$ we can assume without loss of generality that $n = m + 1$ and we have the following setup.

- (i) $dr = (0, 0, \dots, 0, 1)$ at the origin so that the complex submanifold V of the neighborhood U_0 of P_0 in \mathbb{C}^n is an open subset of the complex tangent space of S at the origin which is defined by $z_n = 0$.
- (ii) $r = x_n + O(|z|^2)$ near the origin, where x_n is the real part of the coordinate z_n .
- (iii) The intersection $M = V \cap S$ of V and S is a CR manifold whose complex tangent space $T_M^{\mathbb{R}} \cap J(T_M^{\mathbb{R}})$ has positive complex dimension at every point of M .
- (iv) M is defined by $\rho = 0$ in V for some real-valued real-analytic function ρ on V such that $r|_V = \rho^k$ for some positive integer k and $d\rho$ is nowhere zero on M .
- (v) For some nonzero tangent vector τ of type $(1, 0)$ tangential to M at the origin the value of the Levi form of ρ at τ is nonzero.

We are going to derive a contradiction. First we sketch the main idea of the argument. On V we will introduce two vector fields of type $(1, 0)$. One is tangential to M at points of M and the other is normal to M at points of M . when we compute the complex Hessian of ρ^k at these two vector fields of type $(1, 0)$ on V , we get two different orders of vanishing as we approach M from $V - M$, one of order $k - 1$ and the other of order $k - 2$. Because the touching order between V and S is k along M , when we extend these two vector fields of type $(1, 0)$ on M to an open neighborhood of P_0 in \mathbb{C}^n so that the two extensions are tangential to S at points of S , the Levi forms of r with respect to the two extensions give again the two different orders of vanishing as we approach M from $S - M$. Since one of the two orders is odd, the weak pseudoconvexity of S is violated, yielding a contradiction. Now we give below the details of this argument of different vanishing orders for the complex Hessian of r on V along vector fields tangential or normal to its intersection M with the weakly pseudoconvex boundary S .

There is some open neighborhood U_1 of the origin 0 in U_0 on which

$$r(z_1, \dots, z_n) = \phi(z_1, \dots, z_n) z_n + \overline{\phi(z_1, \dots, z_n)} \bar{z}_n + \rho(z_1, \dots, z_{n-1})^k$$

for some smooth complex-valued function $\phi(z_1, \dots, z_n)$ on U_1 , because on $V = \{z_n = 0\}$ the function r is of the form ρ^k . Let ξ be any smooth vector field of type $(1, 0)$ on U_1 whose n -th component is ξ_n . Then

$$\partial r = \partial \phi z_n + \phi dz_n + (\partial \bar{\phi}) \bar{z}_n + k \rho^{k-1} \partial \rho.$$

$$(IV.9.1) \quad \langle \partial r, \xi \rangle = \langle \partial \phi, \xi \rangle z_n + \phi \xi_n + \langle \partial \bar{\phi}, \xi \rangle \bar{z}_n + k \rho^{k-1} \langle \partial \rho, \xi \rangle.$$

$$\bar{\partial} r = \bar{\partial} \phi z_n + (\bar{\partial} \bar{\phi}) \bar{z}_n + \bar{\phi} d\bar{z}_n + k \rho^{k-1} \bar{\partial} \rho.$$

$$\partial \bar{\partial} r = \partial \bar{\partial} \phi z_n - \bar{\partial} \phi dz_n + \partial \bar{\partial} \bar{\phi} \bar{z}_n + \partial \bar{\phi} d\bar{z}_n + k(k-1) \rho^{k-2} \partial \rho \bar{\partial} \rho + k \rho^{k-1} \partial \bar{\partial} \rho.$$

$$(IV.9.2) \quad \begin{aligned} \langle \partial \bar{\partial} r, \xi \wedge \bar{\xi} \rangle &= \langle \partial \bar{\partial} \phi, \xi \wedge \bar{\xi} \rangle z_n - \langle \bar{\partial} \phi, \bar{\xi} \rangle \xi_n + \langle \partial \bar{\partial} \bar{\phi}, \xi \wedge \bar{\xi} \rangle \bar{z}_n + \langle \partial \bar{\phi}, \bar{\xi} \rangle \bar{\xi}_n \\ &\quad + k(k-1) \rho^{k-2} \langle \partial \rho, \xi \rangle \langle \bar{\partial} \rho, \bar{\xi} \rangle + k \rho^{k-1} \langle \partial \bar{\partial} \rho, \xi \wedge \bar{\xi} \rangle. \end{aligned}$$

At a point of $r = 0$ in U_1 we have

$$\phi z_n + \bar{\phi} \bar{z}_n + \rho^k = 0.$$

Let A and B be respectively the real and imaginary parts of $2\bar{\phi}$. Then $\phi = \frac{A-Bi}{2}$ and $\bar{\phi} = \frac{A+Bi}{2}$ so that

$$\phi z_n + \bar{\phi} \bar{z}_n = Ax_n + By_n$$

(where y_n is the imaginary part of z_n) and at a point in U_1 we have

$$Ax_n + By_n + \rho^k = 0.$$

Since $dr = (0, 0, \dots, 0, 1)$ at the origin, it follows that $\phi = \frac{1}{2}$ at the origin and $A = 1$ and $B = 0$ at the origin. Let Y be the set defined by $y_n = 0$. At any point of $S \cap Y \cap U$ where A is nonzero, we have

$$x_n = -\frac{\rho^k}{A}, \quad z_n = -\frac{\rho^k}{A}, \quad \bar{z}_n = -\frac{\rho^k}{A}.$$

We can choose an open neighborhood U of the origin 0 in U_1 of the form $U = W \times G$ with $W \subset \mathbb{C}^{n-1}$ and $G \subset \mathbb{C}$ such that

- (i) A is nowhere zero on U and for $Q \in W$ the set G contains the point $z_n = -\frac{\rho(Q)^k}{A}$ and
- (ii) $\phi + (\partial_n \phi) z_n + (\partial_n \bar{\phi}) \bar{z}_n$ is nowhere zero on U_1 .

On $S \cap Y \cap U$ the two functions z_n and \bar{z}_n are of the order $O(\rho^k)$.

We now derive our contradiction by choosing ξ in two different ways. The first way is to choose ξ equal to τ at the origin. Since τ (from (IV.8)) is a vector of \mathbb{C}^n of type $(1, 0)$ at the origin which is tangential to $E = V \cap S$ and since $V = \{z_n = 0\}$, it follows that the n -th component of the n -vector τ is zero. Since the differential $d\rho$ of the real-valued function ρ on $V \cap U$ is nowhere zero at every point of $E = V \cap S$, we can extend τ to some smooth $(1, 0)$ -vector field $\xi = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-1})$ of W_1 for some open neighborhood W_1 of 0 in W such that $\langle d\rho, \xi \rangle \equiv 0$ on W_1 .

We regard $\xi_j = \xi_j(z_1, \dots, z_{n-1})$ as functions of $(z_1, \dots, z_{n-1}, z_n) \in W_1 \times G$ for $1 \leq j \leq n-1$ (which means denoting also by ξ_j the composite of ξ_j and the natural projection $W_1 \times G \rightarrow W_1$ for $1 \leq j \leq n-1$). Since $\phi + (\partial_n \phi) z_n + (\partial_n \bar{\phi}) \bar{z}_n$ is nowhere zero on U_1 , we can define ξ_n on $W_1 \times G$ by

$$(IV.9.3) \quad \xi_n = \frac{-1}{\phi + (\partial_n \phi) z_n + (\partial_n \bar{\phi}) \bar{z}_n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} (\partial_j \phi) \xi_j z_n + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} (\partial_j \bar{\phi}) \xi_j \bar{z}_n \right)$$

so that the vector field $\xi = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-1}, \xi_n)$ on $W_1 \times G$ satisfies $\langle \partial r, \xi \rangle \equiv 0$ because of (IV.9.1). Since on $S \cap Y \cap U$ the two functions z_n and \bar{z}_n are of the order $O(\rho^k)$, it follows from (IV.9.3) that ξ_n is of the order $O(\rho^k)$ on $S \cap Y \cap (W_1 \times G)$. By (IV.9.2)

$$\langle \partial \bar{\partial} r, \xi \wedge \bar{\xi} \rangle = k\rho^{k-1} \langle \partial \bar{\partial} \rho, \xi \wedge \bar{\xi} \rangle + O(\rho^k)$$

on $S \cap Y \cap (W_1 \times G)$. Since at the origin $\langle \partial \bar{\partial} \rho, \xi \wedge \bar{\xi} \rangle = \langle \partial \bar{\partial} \rho, \tau \wedge \bar{\tau} \rangle$ is nonzero and since S is weakly pseudoconvex at every point of S , it follows that k must be odd.

We now introduce our second way of choosing ξ with the goal of deriving from it the conclusion that k is even. We choose some smooth vector field $(\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-1})$ of type $(1, 0)$ on some open neighborhood W_2 of 0 in W such that $\langle d\rho, (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-1}) \rangle$ is nowhere zero on W_2 . We now define ξ_n on $W_2 \times G$ by

$$\xi_n = \frac{-1}{\phi + (\partial_n \phi) z_n + (\partial_n \bar{\phi}) \bar{z}_n} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{n-1} (\partial_j \phi) \xi_j z_n + \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} (\partial_j \bar{\phi}) \xi_j \bar{z}_n + k\rho^{k-1} \sum_{j=1}^{n-1} (\partial_j \rho) \xi_j \right)$$

so that the vector field $\xi = (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-1}, \xi_n)$ on $W_2 \times G$ satisfies $\langle \partial r, \xi \rangle \equiv 0$ because of (IV.9.1). Since on $S \cap Y \cap U$ the two functions z_n and \bar{z}_n are of the order $O(\rho^k)$, it follows from (IV.9.4) that ξ_n is of the order $O(\rho^{k-1})$ on $S \cap Y \cap (W_2 \times G)$. By (IV.9.2)

$$\langle \partial \bar{\partial} r, \xi \wedge \bar{\xi} \rangle = k(k-1)\rho^{k-2} \langle \partial \rho, \xi \rangle \langle \bar{\partial} \rho, \bar{\xi} \rangle + O(\rho^{k-1})$$

on $S \cap Y \cap (W_2 \times G)$. Since at the origin $\langle d\rho, (\xi_1, \dots, \xi_{n-1}) \rangle$ is nonzero and since S is weakly pseudoconvex at every point of S , it follows that k must be even. Thus we have a contradiction, because earlier we have the conclusion that k must be odd.

(IV.10) *Another Special Case to Illustrate the Argument of Different Tangential and Normal Vanishing Orders for Complex Hessian When Approaching CR Submanifold of Higher Holomorphic Codimension.* We now consider another special case for the more general situation where locally M is defined by real-valued real-analytic functions ρ_1, \dots, ρ_ℓ on V with $\ell > 1$ and $\partial\rho_1, \dots, \partial\rho_\ell$ are \mathbb{C} -linearly independent at points of M . We use this special case to further illustrate the argument of different tangential and normal vanishing orders for the complex Hessian. We first explain what this special case is.

As discussed above in (IV.8), there exist some $\tau \in T_M^{(1,0)}$ such that $(\partial\rho_j)(\tau) = 0$ at P_0 for $1 \leq j \leq \ell$ and $(\partial\bar{\partial}\rho_1)(\tau, \bar{\tau})$ is nonzero but $(\partial\bar{\partial}\rho_j)(\tau, \bar{\tau})$ is zero for $2 \leq j \leq \ell$. We can write

$$r|_V = \sum_{\nu_1 + \dots + \nu_\ell = k} \sigma_{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_\ell} (\rho_1)^{\nu_1} \cdots (\rho_\ell)^{\nu_\ell} + O \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} (\rho_j)^2 \right)^{\frac{k+1}{2}} \right)$$

for some integer $k \geq 2$, where $\sigma_{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_\ell}$ is a real-analytic function on U_0 (after shrinking U_0 as an open neighborhood of P_0 in \mathbb{C}^n if necessary) and $\sigma_{\nu_1^*, \dots, \nu_\ell^*}$ is nonzero at P_0 for some $\nu_1^* + \dots + \nu_\ell^* = k$. This special case which we now consider is when $\sigma_{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_\ell}$ is nonzero at P_0 for some $\nu_1 + \dots + \nu_\ell = k$ with $\nu_1 \neq 0$.

For this special case, just as for the case of $\ell = 1$ we can find a smooth vector field ξ of type $(1, 0)$ in some open neighborhood of P_0 in \mathbb{C}^n which are tangential to $\partial\Omega$ such that the value of ξ at P_0 agrees with τ . By computing the Levi form of r at the vector field ξ and its vanishing order at M by using

$$r|_V = \sum_{\nu_1 + \dots + \nu_\ell = k} \sigma_{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_\ell} (\rho_1)^{\nu_1} \cdots (\rho_\ell)^{\nu_\ell} + O \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} (\rho_j)^2 \right)^{\frac{k+1}{2}} \right),$$

as in the case of $\ell = 1$ we can conclude that k must be odd. Thus we have a contradiction. However, this argument depends on the additional assumption that $\sigma_{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_\ell}$ is nonzero at P_0 for some $\nu_1 + \dots + \nu_\ell = k$ with $\nu_1 \neq 0$ for a specially chosen set of defining functions ρ_1, \dots, ρ_ℓ .

Note that to rule out the case of an odd k , we do not need this additional assumption that $\sigma_{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_\ell}$ is nonzero at P_0 for some $\nu_1 + \dots + \nu_\ell = k$ with $\nu_1 \neq 0$. There is also another way to rule out the case of an odd k by using bounded strictly plurisubharmonic exhaustion functions for weakly pseudoconvex domains in the following way.

(IV.11) *Handling the Case of Odd Vanishing Order by Using Bounded Strictly Plurisubharmonic Exhaustion Functions for Weakly Pseudoconvex Domains.* First let us introduce the following trivial statement about the vanishing order of a negative subharmonic function at a boundary segment, which is related to Hopf's lemma or the strong maximum principle [GT83, p.34, Lemma 3.4].

(IV.11.1) Let D be a connected open subset of \mathbb{C} and C is a smooth connected curve in D defined by $\rho = 0$ with $d\rho$ nowhere zero at points of C such that $D - C$ consists of two nonempty components W_1 and W_2 with $\rho < 0$ on W_1 . Let $\eta > 1$ and φ be a smooth negative subharmonic function on W_1 . Then it is impossible to write $-\varphi = (-\rho)^\eta$ on W_1 .

The reason is as follows. We compute

$$\begin{aligned}\bar{\partial}(-\varphi) &= -\eta(-\rho)^{\eta-1} \bar{\partial}\rho, \\ \partial\bar{\partial}(-\varphi) &= \eta(\eta-1)(-\rho)^{\eta-2} \partial\rho\bar{\partial}\rho - \eta(-\rho)^{\eta-1} \partial\bar{\partial}\rho.\end{aligned}$$

Since $\partial\bar{\partial}\varphi \geq 0$ on W_1 , it follows that

$$0 \geq \partial\bar{\partial}(-\varphi) = \eta(\eta-1)(-\rho)^{\eta-2} \partial\rho\bar{\partial}\rho - \eta(-\rho)^{\eta-1} \partial\bar{\partial}\rho$$

and

$$\partial\bar{\partial}\rho \geq \partial\bar{\partial}(-\varphi) = \frac{\eta-1}{-\rho} \partial\rho\bar{\partial}\rho,$$

which is a contradiction, because the left-hand side evaluated at a point of W_1 stays bounded as the point approaches some point of C but the right-hand side evaluated at the same point becomes ∞ as the point approaches some point of C .

We now recall the following theorem of Diederich-Fornaess on bounded strictly plurisubharmonic exhaustion functions for weakly pseudoconvex domains [DF77, p.133, Remark b].

Let Ω be a domain in \mathbb{C}^n and P_0 belong to the boundary of Ω so that for some open neighborhood D of P_0 in \mathbb{C}^n the boundary of $\Omega \cap D$ in D is smooth and weakly pseudoconvex. Let δ be the distance function from a point of Ω to $\mathbb{C}^n - \Omega$. Let ψ be a smooth strictly plurisubharmonic function on \mathbb{C}^n (or just defined on some open neighborhood of some point of $\partial\Omega$ in \mathbb{C}^n). Then for any choice of $0 < \gamma < 1$ there is a suitable choice of a sufficiently small $L > 0$ such that the complex Hessian $\partial\bar{\partial}(-\delta^\gamma e^{-L\psi})$ is strictly positive on $\Omega \cap D'$ for some open neighborhood D' of P_0 in D .

Suppose we have the case of an odd k in the following expansion which we would like to rule out.

$$r|_V = \sum_{\nu_1 + \dots + \nu_\ell = k} \sigma_{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_\ell} (\rho_1)^{\nu_1} \cdots (\rho_\ell)^{\nu_\ell} + O\left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\ell} (\rho_j)^2\right)^{\frac{k+1}{2}}\right)$$

for some integer $k \geq 2$, where $\sigma_{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_\ell}$ is a real-analytic function on U_0 (after shrinking U_0 as an open neighborhood of P_0 in \mathbb{C}^n if necessary) and $\sigma_{\nu_1^*, \dots, \nu_\ell^*}$ is nonzero at P_0 for some $\nu_1^* + \dots + \nu_\ell^* = k$. Assume that k is odd. We can find a tangent vector η of V at the point P_0 of M normal to M such that $J\eta$ is tangential to M and the k -derivative of r in the direction of η is nonzero. Let C be local complex curve in \mathbb{C}^n through P_0 such that the complex tangent vector to C of type $(1, 0)$ at P_0 is equal to $\eta - \sqrt{-1}J\eta$ and $C \cap \partial\Omega \subset M$ and $C \cap M$ is a regular curve in C . Since k is odd, after replacing C by an open neighborhood of P_0 in C we can assume without loss of generality that $C - M$ consists of two nonempty connected components $C \cap \Omega$ and $C - \bar{\Omega}$.

Let $\kappa = -\delta^\gamma e^{-L\psi}$ and we restrict κ to $C \cap \Omega$. Let ϕ be a smooth function on C whose zero-set is $C \cap M$ and which is negative on $C \cap \Omega$ with $d\phi$ nowhere zero on $C \cap M$. Since $-\kappa$ is equal to $\sigma(-r)^\gamma = \tilde{\sigma}(-\phi)^{k\gamma}$ on $C \cap \Omega$ for some positive-valued smooth functions σ and $\tilde{\sigma}$ on C (after replacing C by an open neighborhood of P_0 in C if necessary), from the plurisubharmonicity of κ on Ω we have a contradiction to (IV.11.1) when $0 < \gamma < 1$ is chosen to satisfy $k\gamma > 1$, because $\kappa|_{C \cap \Omega}$ is subharmonic on $C \cap \Omega$ and $-\kappa|_{C \cap \Omega}$ is equal to $\left(-\tilde{\sigma}^{\frac{1}{k\gamma}}\phi\right)^{k\gamma}$ and $\tilde{\sigma}^{\frac{1}{k\gamma}}\phi$ is smooth on C and is 0 at $C \cap M$ and $d\tilde{\sigma}^{\frac{1}{k\gamma}}\phi$ is nowhere zero on M . This argument avoids the process in (IV.10) of constructing the analog of the second vector field, at the end of (IV.9), of type $(1, 0)$ in a neighborhood of P_0 in \mathbb{C}^n tangential to S and not tangential to M at P_0 .

(IV.12) *Handling the Case of Even Vanishing Order by Stratification According to Iterated Lie Brackets.* We now deal with the general case by choosing the set of defining functions ρ_1, \dots, ρ_ℓ by stratification according to iterated Lie brackets. Recall that iterated Lie brackets of vector fields on E_∞ with coefficients in $\mathcal{N}^{(\infty)} = \mathcal{N} \cap T_{E_\infty}^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_{E_\infty}^{\mathbb{R}}$ generate the distribution $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}$ and M is an integral submanifold of E_∞ whose tangent space at every point is equal to the subspace distribution $\tilde{\mathcal{N}}$ at that point. Because of the Jacobi identity for the Lie brackets of three vector fields, we can select vector fields $\tau_0, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_\ell$ on E_∞ with values in $\mathcal{N}^{(\infty)} = \mathcal{N} \cap T_{E_\infty}^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_{E_\infty}^{\mathbb{R}}$ such that inductively, $\tilde{\tau}_1 = [\tau_0, \tau_1]$ and $\tilde{\tau}_j = [\tilde{\tau}_{j-1}, \tau_j]$ for $2 \leq j \leq \ell$ and $\tilde{\tau}_j(P_0)$ is not spanned by $(\mathcal{N}^{(\infty)})_{P_0}, \tilde{\tau}_1(P_0), \dots, \tilde{\tau}_{j-1}(P_0)$ for $1 \leq j \leq \ell$. We now choose ρ_1, \dots, ρ_ℓ such that, modulo $(\mathcal{N}^{(\infty)})_{P_0}$, the 1-forms $(Jd\rho_j)(P_0)$ at P_0 for $1 \leq j \leq \ell$, when restricted to the tangent space $T_{M, P_0}^{\mathbb{R}}$ of M at P_0 precisely form a dual basis for $\tilde{\tau}_1(P_0), \dots, \tilde{\tau}_\ell(P_0)$. In other words, the \mathbb{R} -linear functionals defined by $(Jd\rho_j)(P_0)$ at P_0 for $1 \leq j \leq \ell$ on the quotient space

$T_{M,P_0}^{\mathbb{R}} / (\mathcal{N}^{(\infty)})_{P_0}$ form the dual basis of the elements in $T_{M,P_0}^{\mathbb{R}} / (\mathcal{N}^{(\infty)})_{P_0}$ induced by $\tilde{\tau}_1(P_0), \dots, \tilde{\tau}_\ell(P_0)$.

Let $\xi_j = \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{\tau}_{j-1} - \sqrt{-1}J\tilde{\tau}_{j-1})$ and $\eta_j = \frac{1}{2}(\tau_j - \sqrt{-1}J\tau_j)$ on M for $1 \leq j \leq \ell$ so that both ξ_j and η_j are of type $(1,0)$ tangential to V with the real part of ξ_j being $\frac{1}{2}\tilde{\tau}_j$ and the real part of η_j being $\frac{1}{2}\tau_j$. Take $2 \leq j \leq \ell$. As verified above in (IV.7), from $\tilde{\tau}_{j-1} = \xi_j + \bar{\xi}_j$ and $\tau_j = \eta_j + \bar{\eta}_j$ we get

$$[\tilde{\tau}_{j-1}, \tau_j] = \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} \left([\xi_j + \sqrt{-1}\eta_j, \overline{\xi_j + \sqrt{-1}\eta_j}] - [\xi_j - \sqrt{-1}\eta_j, \overline{\xi_j - \sqrt{-1}\eta_j}] \right)$$

modulo $\mathbb{C} \otimes_{\mathbb{R}} (T_M^{\mathbb{R}} \cap JT_M^{\mathbb{R}}) = T_M^{(1,0)} \oplus T_M^{(0,1)}$, where

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_j + \sqrt{-1}\eta_j &= \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{\tau}_{j-1} + J\tau_j) + \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(\tau_j - J\tilde{\tau}_{j-1}), \\ \xi_j - \sqrt{-1}\eta_j &= \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{\tau}_{j-1} - J\tau_j) - \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(\tau_j + J\tilde{\tau}_{j-1}). \end{aligned}$$

At the point P_0 we have

$$\begin{aligned} 1 &= (Jd\rho_j)(\tilde{\tau}_j) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} (Jd\rho_j) \left([\xi_j + \sqrt{-1}\eta_j, \overline{\xi_j + \sqrt{-1}\eta_j}] - [\xi_j - \sqrt{-1}\eta_j, \overline{\xi_j - \sqrt{-1}\eta_j}] \right) \end{aligned}$$

and at least one of

$$(Jd\rho_j) \left([\xi_j + \sqrt{-1}\eta_j, \overline{\xi_j + \sqrt{-1}\eta_j}] \right) \quad \text{and} \quad (Jd\rho_j) \left([\xi_j - \sqrt{-1}\eta_j, \overline{\xi_j - \sqrt{-1}\eta_j}] \right)$$

has absolute value at least 1 and is nonzero at P_0 . We set ζ_j to be one of the two possibilities

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_j + \sqrt{-1}\eta_j &= \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{\tau}_{j-1} + J\tau_j) + \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(\tau_j - J\tilde{\tau}_{j-1}), \\ \xi_j - \sqrt{-1}\eta_j &= \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{\tau}_{j-1} - J\tau_j) - \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(\tau_j + J\tilde{\tau}_{j-1}). \end{aligned}$$

so that $|(Jd\rho_j)([\zeta_j, \bar{\zeta}_j])| \geq 1$ at P_0 . From the way we define the 1-jet of ρ_j at P_0 we know that among the following vectors

$$\tau_0, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_\ell, J\tau_0, J\tau_1, \dots, J\tau_\ell,$$

$$\tilde{\tau}_1, \dots, \tilde{\tau}_\ell, J\tilde{\tau}_1, \dots, J\tilde{\tau}_\ell$$

at P_0 the only one at which $d\rho_j$ is nonzero is $J\tilde{\tau}_j$ where the value of $d\rho_j$ is 1, because the vectors

$$\tau_0, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_\ell, J\tau_0, J\tau_1, \dots, J\tau_\ell, \tilde{\tau}_1, \dots, \tilde{\tau}_\ell$$

all belong to the tangent space $T_{M,P_0}^{\mathbb{R}}$ of M at P_0 which is equal to $(\mathcal{N}^{(\infty)})_{P_0}$ and ρ_j vanishes on M and because the \mathbb{R} -linear functionals defined by

$$(Jd\rho_1)(P_0), \dots, (Jd\rho_\ell)(P_0)$$

at P_0 on the quotient space $T_{M,P_0}^{\mathbb{R}} / (\mathcal{N}^{(\infty)})_{P_0}$ form the dual basis of the elements in $T_{M,P_0}^{\mathbb{R}} / (\mathcal{N}^{(\infty)})_{P_0}$ induced by $\tilde{\tau}_1(P_0), \dots, \tilde{\tau}_\ell(P_0)$. Hence $(d\rho_j)(\zeta_p)$ at P_0 is 0 for $j \neq p-1$.

For later use we need a slight variation of the above discussion. Take a positive number A . From $\tilde{\tau}_{j-1} = \xi_j + \overline{\xi_j}$ and $\tau_j = \eta_j + \overline{\eta_j}$ we get

$$A\tilde{\tau}_j = [\tilde{\tau}_{j-1}, A\tau_j] = \frac{1}{2} \left([\xi_j + \sqrt{-1}A\eta_j, \overline{\xi_j + iA\eta_j}] - [\xi_j - \sqrt{-1}A\eta_j, \overline{\xi_j - \sqrt{-1}A\eta_j}] \right),$$

where

$$\begin{aligned} \xi_j + \sqrt{-1}A\eta_j &= \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{\tau}_{j-1} + AJ\tau_j) - \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} (\tilde{\tau}_{j-1} + AJ\tau_j), \\ \xi_j - \sqrt{-1}A\eta_j &= \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{\tau}_{j-1} - AJ\tau_j) - \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} (\tilde{\tau}_{j-1} - AJ\tau_j). \end{aligned}$$

At the point P_0 we have

$$\begin{aligned} A &= A(Jd\rho_j)(\tilde{\tau}_j) = (Jd\rho_j)(A\tilde{\tau}_j) = (Jd\rho_j)([\tilde{\tau}_{j-1}, A\tau_j]) \\ &= \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} (Jd\rho_j) \left([\xi_j + \sqrt{-1}A\eta_j, \overline{\xi_j + \sqrt{-1}A\eta_j}] - [\xi_j - \sqrt{-1}A\eta_j, \overline{\xi_j - \sqrt{-1}A\eta_j}] \right) \end{aligned}$$

and at least one of

$$(Jd\rho_j) \left([\xi_j + \sqrt{-1}A\eta_j, \overline{\xi_j + \sqrt{-1}A\eta_j}] \right) \quad \text{and} \quad (Jd\rho_j) \left([\xi_j - \sqrt{-1}A\eta_j, \overline{\xi_j - \sqrt{-1}A\eta_j}] \right)$$

has absolute value at least A at P_0 . We set $\zeta_{j,A}$ to be one of the two possibilities

$$\xi_j + \sqrt{-1}A\eta_j = \frac{1}{2} (\tilde{\tau}_{j-1} + AJ\tau_j) + \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2} (A\tau_j - J\tilde{\tau}_{j-1}),$$

$$\xi_j - \sqrt{-1}A\eta_j = \frac{1}{2}(\tilde{\tau}_{j-1} - AJ\tau_j) - \frac{\sqrt{-1}}{2}(A\tau_j + J\tilde{\tau}_{j-1})$$

so that $|(Jd\rho_j)([\zeta_{j,A}, \overline{\zeta_{j,A}}])| \geq A$ at P_0 . Note that when $A = 1$ we have $\zeta_{j,A} = \zeta_j$ so that for any value of $A > 1$ the vector $\zeta_{j,A} - \zeta_j$ is equal to

$$\pm \left(\frac{(A-1)}{2}J\tau_j + \frac{\sqrt{-1}(A-1)}{2}\tau_j \right).$$

From the way we define the 1-jet of ρ_j at P_0 we know that among the following vectors

$$\begin{aligned} \tau_0, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_\ell, J\tau_0, J\tau_1, \dots, J\tau_\ell, \\ \tilde{\tau}_1, \dots, \tilde{\tau}_\ell, J\tilde{\tau}_1, \dots, J\tilde{\tau}_\ell \end{aligned}$$

at P_0 the only one at which $d\rho_j$ is nonzero is $J\tilde{\tau}_j$ where the value of $d\rho_j$ is 1, because the vectors

$$\tau_0, \tau_1, \dots, \tau_\ell, J\tau_0, J\tau_1, \dots, J\tau_\ell, \tilde{\tau}_1, \dots, \tilde{\tau}_\ell$$

all belong to the tangent space $T_{M,P_0}^{\mathbb{R}}$ of M at P_0 which is equal to $(\mathcal{N}^{(\infty)})_{P_0}$ and ρ_j vanishes on M and because the \mathbb{R} -linear functionals defined by

$$(Jd\rho_1)(P_0), \dots, (Jd\rho_\ell)(P_0)$$

at P_0 on the quotient space $T_{M,P_0}^{\mathbb{R}} / (\mathcal{N}^{(\infty)})_{P_0}$ form the dual basis of the elements in $T_{M,P_0}^{\mathbb{R}} / (\mathcal{N}^{(\infty)})_{P_0}$ induced by $\tilde{\tau}_1(P_0), \dots, \tilde{\tau}_\ell(P_0)$. Hence $(d\rho_j)(\zeta_p)$ at P_0 is 0 for $j \neq p-1$. Moreover, at P_0

$$(d\rho_j)(\zeta_{p,A} - \zeta_p) = (d\rho_j) \left(\pm \left(\frac{(A-1)}{2}J\tau_j + \frac{\sqrt{-1}(A-1)}{2}\tau_j \right) \right) = 0.$$

Thus $(d\rho_j)(\zeta_{p,A}) = (d\rho_j)(\zeta_p)$ is independent of A for all p and j .

Let $1 < q \leq \ell$ be the minimum such that $\nu_q \geq 1$ and $\nu_q + \dots + \nu_\ell = k$ and $\sigma_{0, \dots, 0, \nu_q, \dots, \nu_\ell}(P_0) \neq 0$. Since we have $\zeta_{q,A}\rho_j = 0$ at P_0 for $j \neq q-1$, the term of lowest vanishing order at P_0 which we can get is $k-1$ and either come with the factors $\zeta_{q,A}\overline{\zeta_{q,A}}\rho_j$ at P_0 from

$$\sum_{\nu_1 + \dots + \nu_\ell = k} \sigma_{\nu_1, \dots, \nu_\ell}(\rho_1)^{\nu_1} \dots (\rho_\ell)^{\nu_\ell}$$

or come with the factor $\zeta_{q,A}\rho_{q-1}\overline{\zeta_{q,A}\rho_{q-1}}$ at P_0 from

$$\sum_{\nu_1+\dots+\nu_\ell=k+1} \sigma_{\nu_1,\dots,\nu_\ell} (\rho_1)^{\nu_1} \dots (\rho_\ell)^{\nu_\ell}$$

in the expansion of $r|_V$. The sum of all these terms of vanishing order $k-1$ at P_0 is identically zero only when

$$\begin{aligned} & \sum_{\nu_q+\dots+\nu_\ell=k} \sigma_{0,\dots,0,\nu_q,\dots,\nu_\ell} \nu_q (\zeta_{q,A}\overline{\zeta_{q,A}\rho_q}) (\rho_q)^{\nu_q-1} (\rho_{q+1})^{\nu_{q+1}} \dots (\rho_\ell)^{\nu_\ell} \\ &= - \sum_{\nu_1+\dots+\nu_\ell=k+1} \sigma_{\nu_1,\dots,\nu_\ell} \nu_{q-1} (\nu_{q-1}-1) (\zeta_{q,A}\rho_{q-1}) (\overline{\zeta_{q,A}\rho_{q-1}}) \cdot \\ & \quad \cdot ((\rho_1)^{\nu_1} \dots (\rho_{q-2})^{\nu_{q-2}} (\rho_{q-1})^{\nu_{q-1}-2} (\rho_{q+1})^{\nu_{q+1}} \dots (\rho_\ell)^{\nu_\ell}). \end{aligned}$$

Since the contradiction comes from the change of the sign of the Levi Form of $S = \partial\Omega$ when we approach M from along some appropriate path in $S = \partial\Omega$ which corresponds to a path in V up to order k , we have trouble only when for any choice of $\nu_q \geq 1, \nu_{q+1} \geq 0, \dots, \nu_\ell \geq 0$ with $\nu_q + \dots + \nu_\ell = k$ we have

$$\begin{aligned} & \sigma_{0,\dots,0,\nu_q,\dots,\nu_\ell} \nu_q (\zeta_{q,A}\overline{\zeta_{q,A}\rho_q}) \\ &= - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq j < q} \sigma_{0,\dots,0,\nu_{q-1}+2,\nu_q-1,\nu_{q+1},\dots,\nu_\ell} \nu_{q-1} (\nu_{q-1}-1) (\zeta_{q,A}\rho_{q-1}) (\overline{\zeta_{q,A}\rho_{q-1}}) \end{aligned}$$

at the point P_0 of M for any choice of $\nu_q \geq 1, \nu_{q+1} \geq 0, \dots, \nu_\ell \geq 0$ with $\nu_q + \dots + \nu_\ell = k$, which is the same as

$$\begin{aligned} & A^2 \sigma_{0,\dots,0,\nu_q,\dots,\nu_\ell} \nu_q (\zeta_q \overline{\zeta_q \rho_q}) \\ &= - \sum_{1 \leq i \leq j < q} \sigma_{0,\dots,0,\nu_{q-1}+2,\nu_q-1,\nu_{q+1},\dots,\nu_\ell} \nu_{q-1} (\nu_{q-1}-1) (\zeta_q \rho_{q-1}) (\overline{\zeta_q \rho_{q-1}}), \end{aligned}$$

because $(\zeta_{q,A}\overline{\zeta_{q,A}\rho_q})(P_0) = A^2 (\zeta_q \overline{\zeta_q \rho_q})(P_0)$ and $(\zeta_{q,A}\rho_{q-1})(P_0) = (\zeta_q \rho_{q-1})(P_0)$ and $(\overline{\zeta_{q,A}\rho_{q-1}})(P_0) = (\overline{\zeta_q \rho_{q-1}})(P_0)$. Since $(\zeta_q \overline{\zeta_q \rho_q})(P_0) \neq 0$, this trouble can simply be handled with the choice of a sufficiently large A .

Finally, in order to get a contradiction from the evenness of the vanishing order k of $r|_{V \cap U}$ at $M \cap U$, we construct

- (i) a real-analytic curve Γ_S in $S \cap U$ containing P_0 which is transversal to M ,

- (ii) a real-analytic curve Γ_V in $V \cap U$ containing P_0 which is transversal to M ,
- (iii) a smooth bijection Ψ from Γ_V to Γ_S ,
- (iv) a vector field ζ_S of type $(1, 0)$ tangential to S defined only at points of the curve Γ_S and smooth along Γ_S whose value at P_0 is $\zeta_{q,A}$, and
- (v) a vector field ζ_V of type $(1, 0)$ tangential to V defined only at points of the curve Γ_V and smooth along Γ_V whose value at P_0 is $\zeta_{q,A}$

such that

- (a) the distance between $P \in \Gamma_V$ and $\Psi(P) \in \Gamma_S$ is of order of $(\text{dist}_{\Gamma_V}(P, P_0))^k$, where $\text{dist}_{\Gamma_V}(P, P_0)$ is the distance between P and P_0 along Γ_V , and
- (a) the difference of the value of ζ_V at $P \in \Gamma_V$ and the value of ζ_S at $\Psi(P) \in \Gamma_S$ is of order of $(\text{dist}_{\Gamma_V}(P, P_0))^k$.

Then the Levi form of r in the direction ζ_S at a point P in Γ_S other than P_0 will change sign as P moves along Γ_S to pass P_0 because the evenness of k implies that the Levi form of r in the direction ζ_S at a point P vanishes of odd order $k - 1$ at P_0 along Γ_S . This contradicts the weak pseudoconvexity of S .

Appendix A: Some Techniques of Applying of Skoda's Theorem on Ideal Generation

In this Appendix we give some techniques of applying Skoda's theorem on ideal generation [Sk72, Th.1, pp.555-556] which involve derivatives and Jacobian determinants. The significance is more in the techniques themselves than in the statements given here to demonstrate their use. Though these techniques are not directly used in this note (except the use of (A.2) in (III.7) and the use of (A.3) in (III.8)), they may be useful in reducing the vanishing orders of multiplier ideals in Kohn-type algorithms in the setting of more general partial differential equations.

(A.1) *Proposition.* Let Ω be a bounded Stein open subset of \mathbb{C}^n . Let g_1, \dots, g_n, ρ be holomorphic functions on some open neighborhood $\tilde{\Omega}$ of the topological closure $\bar{\Omega}$ of Ω . Let Z be the common zero-set of g_1, \dots, g_n in $\tilde{\Omega}$. Assume that ρ vanishes on Z . Let J be the Jacobian determinant of g_1, \dots, g_n . Then there exist holomorphic h_1, \dots, h_n on Ω such that $\rho J = \sum_{j=1}^n h_j g_j$.

Proof. For any $0 < \gamma < 1$ and any compact subset K of \mathbb{C}^n with coordinates $w = (w_1, \dots, w_n)$ the integral

$$(A.1.1) \quad \int_{w \in K} \frac{\prod_{j=1}^n (\sqrt{-1} dw_j \wedge d\bar{w}_j)}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^n |w_j|^2\right)^{\gamma n}}$$

is finite. Since ρ vanishes on Z , it follow that there exists some $0 < \eta < 1$ such that

$$(A.1.2) \quad \frac{|\rho|^2}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^n |g_j|^2\right)^{\eta n}}$$

is bounded on some open neighborhood U of $\bar{\Omega}$ in $\tilde{\Omega}$. Let $\gamma = 1 - \frac{\eta}{2}$ and $\alpha = 1 + \frac{\eta}{2}$. Since J is the Jacobian determinant of g_1, \dots, g_n , by pulling back (A.1.1) by $w_j = g_j$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$ and using the uniform boundedness of (A.1.2) on U , we conclude that

$$(A.1.3) \quad \int_{\Omega} \frac{|\rho J|^2}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^n |g_j|^2\right)^{\alpha n}} < \infty.$$

By using (A.1.3) and applying Skoda's theorem [Sk72, Th.1, pp.555-556] to the Stein domain Ω to express ρJ as a linear combination of g_1, \dots, g_n with holomorphic functions, we obtain h_1, \dots, h_n satisfying the requirements of the Proposition. Q.E.D.

(A.2) *Proposition (Ideal Generated by Components of Gradient).* Let f be a holomorphic function germ on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin which vanishes at the origin. Then f^{n+1} belongs to the ideal \mathcal{I} generated by $\frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j}$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$ at the origin, where z_1, \dots, z_n are the coordinates of \mathbb{C}^n .

Proof. Let $\pi : \tilde{U} \rightarrow U$ be the simultaneous resolution of singularities for the ideal \mathcal{I} and the ideal $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n} f$ generated by f with exceptional hypersurfaces $\{E_\ell\}_\ell$ in normal crossing in \tilde{U} , where U is an open neighborhood of the origin in \mathbb{C}^n on which the holomorphic function germ f is defined. We claim that

$$(A.2.1) \quad \frac{|f|^2}{\sum_{j=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j} \right|^2}$$

is uniformly bounded in some relatively compact open neighborhood U' of the origin in U . Otherwise, when we write the divisor of $\pi^* f$ of f as $\sum_\ell a_\ell E_\ell$ and write $\pi^* \mathcal{I}$ as $\sum_\ell b_\ell E_\ell$ with a_ℓ and b_ℓ being nonnegative integers, we have $b_\ell > a_\ell$ for some ℓ with $0 \in \pi(E_\ell)$ and we can find a local holomorphic curve $\tilde{\varphi} : W \rightarrow \tilde{U}$ with W being an open neighborhood of the origin in \mathbb{C} and $\pi \tilde{\varphi}(0) = 0$ such that $\varphi(W)$ is transversal to E_ℓ and is disjoint from any E_k with $k \neq \ell$. Then $d(f \circ \varphi)$ vanishes at 0 to an order higher than that $f \circ \varphi$, which is a contradiction, because $f \circ \varphi$ vanishes at 0. This argument actually gives a slightly higher vanishing order of $|f|^2$ than that of $\sum_{j=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j} \right|^2$ along each E_ℓ when they are pulled back to \tilde{U} so that

$$\int_{U'} \frac{|f^{n+1}|^2}{\left(\sum_{j=1}^n \left| \frac{\partial f}{\partial z_j} \right|^2 \right)^{\alpha(n+1)}} < \infty$$

for some $\alpha > 1$. The conclusion of the Proposition now follows from Skoda's theorem [Sk72, Th.1, pp.555-556]. Q.E.D.

(A.2.2) *Remark on the Relation Between Proposition (A.2) and l'Hôpital's Rule.* The argument in the proof of Proposition (A.2) consists of the verification of the uniform bound of (A.2.1) on some open neighborhood U'

of the origin in \mathbb{C}^n and a straightforward application of Skoda's theorem [Sk72, Th.1, pp.555-556]. The argument used in the verification of the uniform bound of (A.2.1) on U' is actually the usual l'Hôpital's rule in calculus applied to the pullback of the quotient (A.2.1) to the open unit 1-disk Δ in \mathbb{C} by a holomorphic map $g : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ with $g(0) = 0$ when one applies differentiation at the origin along any ray of Δ until one ends up with a nonzero derivative of the denominator. The uniformity of the bound comes from the fact that one needs only consider a compact holomorphic family of such holomorphic maps $g : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$, as is easily seen, for example, by using a resolution of singularities. Another simple way of looking at the bound of (A.2.1) is the trivial observation that the vanishing order of an analytic function at a point of its zero-set is no more than the vanishing order of its gradient.

(A.2.3) *Remark on the Difference Between the Jacobian Determinants with Respect to All Variables and the Jacobian Determinants With Respect to All Variables with Respect to a Proper Subset of Variables.* Let F_1, \dots, F_N be holomorphic function germs on \mathbb{C}^2 at the origin vanishing at the origin such that the ideal I_1 generated by F_1, \dots, F_N contains an effective power of the maximum ideal sheaf $\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^2,0}$ of \mathbb{C}^2 . By Proposition (A.2) the ideal generated by the components of the gradients of F_1, \dots, F_N , namely by $\frac{\partial F_j}{\partial z_k}$ for $1 \leq j \leq N, 1 \leq k \leq 2$, contains an effective power of $\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^2,0}$. We can regard each $\frac{\partial F_j}{\partial z_k}$ for $1 \leq j \leq N, 1 \leq k \leq 2$ as the Jacobian determinant of the single function F_j with respect to the single variable z_j . These first-order partial derivatives can be regarded as the Jacobian determinants with respect to a proper subset of all the variables. Proposition (A.2) can be restated as follows. The ideal generated by all such Jacobian determinants with respect to a proper subset of all the variables contains an effective power of $\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^2,0}$. The situation is very different from the ideal I_2 generated by all Jacobian determinants with respect to the full set of all the variables

$$\frac{\partial (F_{j_1}, F_{j_2})}{\partial (z_1, z_2)} \quad \text{for } 1 \leq j_1, j_2 \leq N.$$

In general, the ideal I_2 does not contain an effective power of $\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^2,0}$, as one can easily see in the special case where $N = 2$ and the ideal I_2 is generated by a single holomorphic function germ.

In general, for the complex Euclidean space \mathbb{C}^n instead of \mathbb{C}^2 , when we have holomorphic function germs F_1, \dots, F_N on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin vanishing at

the origin such that the ideal generated by F_1, \dots, F_N contains an effective power of the maximum ideal sheaf $\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0}$ of \mathbb{C}^n , we can consider for $1 \leq \nu \leq n$ the ideal I_ν generated by the Jacobian determinants

$$\frac{\partial(F_{j_1}, \dots, F_{j_\nu})}{\partial(z_{k_1}, \dots, z_{k_\nu})}$$

for $1 \leq j_1, \dots, j_\nu \leq N$ and $1 \leq k_1, \dots, k_\nu \leq n-1$. As we see in Proposition (A.3) below, for $1 \leq \nu \leq n-1$ the ideal I_ν contains an effective power of $\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0}$, though in general the ideal I_n does not contain an effective power of $\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0}$. It means that the situation for the ideal generated by all Jacobian determinants with respect to a proper subset of all the variables is very different from the ideal I_2 generated by all Jacobian determinants with respect to the full set of all the variables.

(A.2.4) *Remark on a Generalization of the Special Case of Proposition (A.2) for Dimension Two.* The special case of Proposition (A.2) for dimension two is used in this note in (III.7) to prove the effective termination of Kohn's algorithm for \mathbb{C}^2 . For the proof of the effective termination of Kohn's algorithm for \mathbb{C}^n the corresponding statement which has to be used is not Proposition (A.2) for dimension n , but the following Proposition (A.3).

(A.3) *Proposition (Ideal Generated by Jacobian Determinants with Respect to a Proper Subset of Variables).* Let F_1, \dots, F_N be holomorphic function germs on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin vanishing at the origin such that the ideal generated by F_1, \dots, F_N contains an effective power of the maximum ideal of \mathbb{C}^n at the origin. Let $1 \leq \nu < n$. Let J_ν be the ideal generated by

$$\frac{\partial(F_{j_1}, \dots, F_{j_\nu})}{\partial(z_{k_1}, \dots, z_{k_\nu})}.$$

for $1 \leq j_1 < \dots < j_\nu \leq N$ and $1 \leq k_1 < \dots < k_\nu \leq n$. Then the ideal J_ν contains an effective power of the maximum ideal of \mathbb{C}^n at the origin.

Proof. Let us first introduce some notations. For an ideal I of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0}$ we define

$$|s_I| = \left(\sum_{j=1}^{k_I} |s_{j,I}|^2 \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

where $s_{1,I}, \dots, s_{k_I,I}$ form a set of generators of I . The expression $|s_I|$ is defined up to a choice of the set of generators. We use this expression only

in the context of determining whether one such expression is dominated by a constant times another such expression $|s_J|$ for another ideal J of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0}$. For such a purpose the choices of generators in the definitions for $|s_I|$ and $|s_J|$ are immaterial. For our purpose, if $\lambda \in \mathbb{N}$ and \hat{I} is I^λ , then we can use $|s_{\hat{I}}| = |s_I|^\lambda$. For a holomorphic map $\psi : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ with $\psi(0) = 0$ and an ideal I of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0}$ with generators $s_{1,I}, \dots, s_{k_I,I}$, by the vanishing order $a_{I,\psi}$ of I on ψ at 0 we mean the minimum of $\text{ord}_0(s_{j,I} \circ \psi)$ for $1 \leq j \leq k_I$, where $\text{ord}_0(\cdot)$ denotes the vanishing order on \mathbb{C} at the origin. For an ℓ -jet ξ of \mathbb{C}^n at the origin which can be represented by ψ we denote $a_{I,\psi}$ also by $a_{I,\xi}$. (Here the convention is that a 1-jet is a tangent vector.) If $a_{I,\psi} < \ell$, then $a_{I,\xi} = a_{I,\varphi}$ for any holomorphic map $\varphi : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ with $\varphi(0) = 0$ which represents the ℓ -jet ξ .

Note that for our purpose we could also use alternatively the concept of the *normalized vanishing order* of I on ψ at 0 (instead of the vanishing order $a_{I,\psi}$) by defining the normalized vanishing order of I on ψ at 0 as the minimum of

$$\frac{\text{ord}_0(s_{j,I} \circ \psi)}{\text{ord}_0 \psi}$$

for $1 \leq j \leq k_I$, where $\text{ord}_0 \psi$ is the minimum of the vanishing orders of the n components of ψ on \mathbb{C} at the origin.

Since all the main arguments in this proof occur already in the proof of the special case where $N = n = 3$, for notational simplicity we will only present the proof of this special case. The general case is completely analogous but with much more complicated notations. We break down the proof into the following five steps.

Step One. Let G_1, G_2 be holomorphic function germs on \mathbb{C}^3 at the origin vanishing at the origin such that the divisor Z_1 of G_1 is irreducible and of multiplicity 1. Assume that $dG_1 \wedge dG_2$ is not identically zero. Then there exists some positive constant C such that

$$\sum_{k_1, k_2=1}^3 |G_2(dG_1 \wedge dz_{k_1} \wedge dz_{k_2})|^2 \leq C \sum_{j=1}^3 |dG_1 \wedge dG_2 \wedge dz_j|^2$$

on $Z_1 = \{G_1 = 0\}$.

Step One is verified by

- (i) taking any holomorphic curve $\varphi : \Delta \rightarrow G_1$ with $\varphi(0) = 0$ and the image of $\varphi(\Delta)$ not contained in the zero-set of G_2 ,
- (ii) using the fact that the vanishing order at the origin of the pullback $G_2 \circ \varphi$ on Δ is no more than the minimum of the vanishing orders of its first-order partial derivatives at the origin, and
- (iii) observing that at a regular point of Z_1 , where z_{k_1}, z_{k_2} are used as local coordinates, the component of the gradient of the restriction of G_2 to Z_1 for the coordinate z_{k_1} is equal to the quotient of $dG_1 \wedge dG_2 \wedge dz_{k_2}$ by $dG_1 \wedge dz_{k_1} \wedge dz_{k_2}$ as one can easily see by using the chain rule and the implicit differentiation for functions defined on $Z_1 = \{G_1 = 0\}$.

Step Two. Let I and J be ideals in $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^3,0}$ contained in the maximum ideal $\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^3,0}$ of $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^3,0}$ such that I contains $(\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^3,0})^q$ for some positive integer q . If $|s_I|$ is not dominated by a constant times $|s_J|$, then there exists some $(q+2)$ -jet ξ of \mathbb{C}^3 at the origin which is represented by some holomorphic map $\psi : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ with $\psi(0) = 0$ such that $a_{I,\psi} \leq q$ and $a_{I,\psi} < a_{J,\psi}$.

Step Three. Let A be the ideal generated by elements F_1, F_2, F_3 of $\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^3,0}$ such that A contains $(\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^3,0})^q$ for some positive integer q . Let $p \in \mathbb{N}$. Then there exists a positive integer q_1 depending only on q and there exists a positive integer m depending on q and p with the following property. For any p -jet ξ of \mathbb{C}^3 at the origin, let $P_1(F_1, F_2, F_3)$ be a generic homogeneous polynomial of degree m in F_1, F_2, F_3 whose divisor V contains a holomorphic curve representing ξ and let $\varphi : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ be a holomorphic curve germ with $\varphi(0) = 0$ whose image is a generic curve germ in V which represents ξ . Then the minimum vanishing order of $\frac{\partial}{\partial z_\ell} P_1(F_1, F_2, F_3)$ on the holomorphic curve germ $\varphi : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ at the origin is no more than $(m-1)a_{A,\varphi} + q_1$ for $1 \leq \ell \leq 3$.

Note that V , as the divisor of a generic homogeneous polynomial of degree m in F_1, F_2, F_3 which contains a holomorphic curve representing ξ , is a reduced and irreducible hypersurface germ in \mathbb{C}^3 at the origin. Moreover, the image of $\varphi : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$, as a generic curve germ in V which represents ξ , is contained in $\{0\} \cup \text{Reg}(V)$, where $\text{Reg}(V)$ is the regular part of V .

Step Four. Let F_1, F_2, F_3 be from Step Three. Let J be the ideal generated by

$$\frac{\partial(F_{j_1}, F_{j_2})}{\partial(z_{k_1}, z_{k_2})}$$

for $1 \leq j_1 < j_2 \leq 3$ and $1 \leq k_1 < k_2 \leq 3$. Let $\lambda \in \mathbb{N}$ and $I = (\mathbf{m}_{\mathbb{C}^3,0})^\lambda$. Let $p = \lambda + 2$. Assume that $|s_I|$ is not dominated by any positive constant times $|s_J|$. By Step Two, there exists a p -jet ξ of \mathbb{C}^3 at origin such that, for any holomorphic map $\varphi : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ whose p -jet at the origin is equal to ξ , the vanishing order $a_{J,\varphi}$ of J on φ at 0 is greater than the vanishing order $a_{I,\varphi}$ of I on φ at the origin. By Step Three we have positive integers q_1, m (with q_1 depending only on p and with m depending only on p and q) and we have a polynomial $P_1(F_1, F_2, F_3)$ homogeneous of degree m in F_1, F_2, F_3 and a holomorphic curve germ $\varphi : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ at the origin such that

- (i) the divisor of $P_1(F_1, F_2, F_3)$ is a reduced and irreducible hypersurface germ of \mathbb{C}^3 at the origin,
- (ii) the image of the holomorphic curve germ $\varphi : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ is contained in the divisor of $P_1(F_1, F_2, F_3)$,
- (iii) the holomorphic curve germ $\varphi : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ represents the p -jet ξ of \mathbb{C}^3 at the origin,
- (vi) the minimum vanishing order of $\frac{\partial}{\partial z_\ell} P_1(F_1, F_2, F_3)$ on the holomorphic curve germ $\varphi : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ is no more than $(m-1)a_{A,\varphi} + q_1$ for $1 \leq \ell \leq 3$.

For any polynomial $P_2(F_1, F_2, F_3)$ of degree m in F_1, F_2 and for $1 \leq k_1 < k_2 \leq 3$, it follows from

$$\frac{\partial P_j}{\partial z_k} = \sum_{\ell=1}^3 \frac{\partial P_j}{\partial F_\ell} \frac{\partial F_\ell}{\partial z_k}$$

by the chain rule that

$$\frac{\partial(P_1, P_2)}{\partial(z_{k_1}, z_{k_2})} = \sum_{\ell_1, \ell_2=1}^3 \frac{\partial P_1}{\partial F_{\ell_1}} \frac{\partial P_2}{\partial F_{\ell_2}} \frac{\partial(F_{\ell_1}, F_{\ell_2})}{\partial(z_{k_1}, z_{k_2})}.$$

The vanishing order of

$$\frac{\partial(P_1, P_2)}{\partial(z_{k_1}, z_{k_2})}$$

on the holomorphic curve germ $\varphi : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$ is at least $2(m-1)a_{A,\varphi} + a_{J,\varphi}$.

Applying Step One to the case of $G_1 = P_1(F_1, F_2, F_3)$ and $G_2 = P_2(F_1, F_2, F_3)$ with $P_2(F_1, F_2, F_3)$ being any generic polynomial homogeneous of degree m in F_1, F_2, F_3 , we get

$$\sum_{k_1, k_2=1}^3 |P_2(dP_1 \wedge dz_{k_1} \wedge dz_{k_2})|^2 \leq C \sum_{j=1}^3 |dP_1 \wedge dP_2 \wedge dz_j|^2$$

on $P_1 = 0$, where C is a positive constant. We restrict this inequality to the curve φ and conclude that

$$ma_{A,\varphi} + (m-1)a_{A,\varphi} + q_1 \geq 2(m-1)a_{A,\varphi} + a_{J,\varphi}.$$

By the choice of $P_1(F_1, F_2, F_3)$ and the holomorphic curve germ $\varphi : \Delta \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^3$, we have $a_{J,\varphi} > \lambda$. Thus

$$ma_{A,\varphi} + (m-1)a_{A,\varphi} + q_1 \geq 2(m-1)a_{A,\varphi} + \lambda$$

and we conclude that $\lambda \leq a_{A,\varphi} + q_1 \leq q + q_1$, because $a_{A,\varphi} \leq q$ from the fact that A contains $(\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^3,0})^q$.

Step Five. By setting $\lambda = q + q_1 + 1$, we conclude from Step Four that $|s_I|$ is dominated by a constant times $|s_J|$. As in the last part of the proof of Proposition (A.2), by Skoda's theorem [Sk72, Th.1, pp.555-556] it follows from the local integrability of the quotient

$$\frac{|s_I|^{2(n+2)}}{|s_J|^{2(n+2)}}$$

on \mathbb{C}^3 at the origin that $(\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^3,0})^{(q+q_1+1)(n+2)}$ is contained in the ideal J generated by

$$\frac{\partial(F_{j_1}, F_{j_2})}{\partial(z_{k_1}, z_{k_2})}$$

for $1 \leq j_1 < j_2 \leq 3$ and $1 \leq k_1 < k_2 \leq 3$. This finishes the proof.

We would like to remark that the main point of this proof is to apply the argument for gradients given in Proposition (A.2) for \mathbb{C}^n to the divisor of $P_1(F_1, F_2, F_3)$ in \mathbb{C}^3 instead of to \mathbb{C}^n . Q.E.D.

(A.4) *Proposition.* Let h_1, \dots, h_n be holomorphic function germs on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin so that the origin is their only common zero. Let $dh_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dh_n = J(dz_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz_n)$. Then J does not belong to the ideal generated by h_1, \dots, h_n .

Proof. Suppose the contrary. Then there exist holomorphic function germs f_1, \dots, f_n on \mathbb{C}^n at the origin such that $J = \sum_{j=1}^n f_j h_j$. We let $\omega_j = f_j(dz_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dz_n)$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$ so that

$$(A.4.1) \quad dh_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dh_n = \sum_{j=1}^n h_j \omega_j.$$

Since the origin is the only common zero of h_1, \dots, h_n , we can find connected open neighborhoods U and W of the origin in \mathbb{C}^n so that the map $\pi : \mathbb{C}^n \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^n$ defined by

$$(z_1, \dots, z_n) \mapsto (w_1, \dots, w_n) = (h_1(z_1, \dots, z_n), \dots, h_n(z_1, \dots, z_n))$$

maps U properly and surjectively onto W and makes U a branched cover over W of λ sheets. By replacing U and W by relatively compact open neighborhoods U' and W' of the origin in U and W respectively, we can assume without loss of generality that $\int_U |\omega_j|^2 \leq C < \infty$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$. We take the direct image of the equation (A.4.1) under π . The left-hand side of the equation (A.4.1) yields $\lambda(dw_1 \wedge \dots \wedge dw_n)$, because the map π is defined by $w_j = h_j$ for $1 \leq j \leq n$. Let θ_j be the direct image of ω_j under π for $1 \leq j \leq n$. Let Z be the branching locus of π in W . For any simply connected open subset G of $W - Z$, $U \cap \pi^{-1}(G)$ is the disjoint union of λ open subsets H_1, \dots, H_λ of U and $\theta_j(Q) = \sum_{\ell=1}^{\lambda} \omega_j(\tilde{Q}_j)$, where $U \cap \pi^{-1}(Q) = \{\tilde{Q}_1, \dots, \tilde{Q}_\lambda\}$ with $\tilde{Q}_j \in H_j$. Now

$$\int_G |\theta_j|^2 \leq \lambda \sum_{j=1}^{\lambda} \int_{H_j} |\omega_j|^2 \leq \lambda C.$$

Since $W - Z$ can be covered by a finite number of simply connected open subsets, it follows that

$$\int_G |\theta_j|^2 < \infty \quad \text{for } 1 \leq j \leq n.$$

Thus θ_j is a holomorphic n -form on G and

$$\lambda dz_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_n = \sum_{j=1}^n z_j \theta_j$$

on G , which gives a contradiction, because the left-hand side does not vanish at the origin whereas the right-hand side does. Q.E.D.

(A.5) *Remark.* Proposition (A.4) uses only the direct images of top-degree holomorphic forms and actually does not use Skoda's theorem [Sk72, Th.1, pp.555-556]. The significance of Proposition (A.4) is that the coefficient J in

$$dh_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dh_n = J (dz_1 \wedge \cdots \wedge dz_n)$$

cannot be contained in $(\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0})^p$ if

$$(\mathfrak{m}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0})^p \subset \sum_{j=1}^n \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{C}^n,0} h_j$$

so that the vanishing order of J at 0 is no more than p .

(A.5) *Example to Show the Sharpness of the Exponent in Skoda's Theorem.* The exponent in the denominator of the assumption in Skoda's theorem [Sk72, Th.1, pp.555-556] plays a rôle in effective bounds. As stated in Skoda's theorem [Sk72, Th.1, pp.555-556] it is sharp and cannot be lowered even in the case of Riemann surfaces. Let X be the Riemann sphere \mathbb{P}_1 . Consider the hyperplane section line bundle $H_{\mathbb{P}_1}$. Take two holomorphic sections g_1, g_2 of $H_{\mathbb{P}_1}$ without common zeroes. Take the holomorphic section f of $2H_{\mathbb{P}_1} + K_{\mathbb{P}_1}$ over \mathbb{P}_1 which corresponds to a constant function on \mathbb{P}_1 via the isomorphism between $K_{\mathbb{P}_1}$ and $-2H_{\mathbb{P}_1}$. If the exponent used in the denominator of the assumption in Skoda's theorem [Sk72, Th.1, pp.555-556] can be lowered so that $\alpha = 1$, then $p = 2$ and $n = 1$ and $q = \min(n, p - q) = 1$ and $\alpha q + 1 = 2$ and the assumption

$$\int_{\mathbb{P}_1} \frac{|f|^2}{(|g_1|^2 + |g_2|^2)^{\alpha q + 1}} < \infty$$

is satisfied because g_1, g_2 have no common zeroes. Note that when $\alpha > 1$, the integrand of the above inequality makes no sense unless

$$f \in \Gamma(\mathbb{P}_1, mH_{\mathbb{P}_1} + K_{\mathbb{P}_1})$$

for some $m > 2$. If Skoda's theorem [Sk72, Th.1, pp.555-556] holds with the lower exponent in the denominator in its assumption, then we can write $f = h_1 g_1 + h_2 g_2$ with

$$h_1, h_2 \in \Gamma(\mathbb{P}_1, H_{\mathbb{P}_1} + K_{\mathbb{P}_1})$$

which is impossible, because

$$\Gamma(\mathbb{P}_1, H_{\mathbb{P}_1} + K_{\mathbb{P}_1}) = 0$$

from the isomorphism between $K_{\mathbb{P}_1}$ and $-2H_{\mathbb{P}_1}$.

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